FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872. NUMBER 254.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Scourge Unabated in New York and Brooklyn.

TRAVEL ON HORSE RAILWAYS ALMOST SUSPENDED.

A General Cessation of Business.

DR. ANTI-CRUELTY BERGH'S PRESCRIPTION.

The Disease Communicated to a Man.

THE DISEASE NOT ABATING.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The horse disease in this city is not abating. The railroad lines have comparatively few cars running. In Brooklyn the disease prevails extensively. The city railroad companies handed out nearly all the cars to-day, for the purpose of giving needed rest to the well horses. On some lines no cars were run; on others at long intervals.

HORSES DYING.

About twenty-five horses died in this city to-day of the prevailing disease.

DR. ANTI-CRUELTY BERGH'S PRESCRIPTION.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Anti-cruelty Bergh suggests as a remedy for the prevailing horse disease, complete rest, warm blankets, non-exposure to drafts of air, disinfecting, total absence of bleeding or prostrating catharties, twenty or thirty drops of tincture of iron in a gill of Jamaica rum, diluted with water, given every four hours. In order to preserve the strength of the horse, or tincture of Arnica to produce relief; a plaster bound around the throat composed of one portion of Cayenne pepper and two of flaxseed, stirred with vinegar is excellent.

THE WANT OF HORSES.

It is stated that the United States Express Company has forty car loads of freight in Jersey City, in consequence of the scarcity of teams. The European steamers were not delayed to-day, although they have been heavily loaded by reason of the stoppage of the cart drivers. Some of the lines receive their cargo on barges along the docks and piers. It looks like Sunday. The same may be said of some of the railway freight depots.

A NOVELTY.

was furnished this afternoon by some men dragging loaded wagons, while others pushed behind.

LOSSES.

The losses to the business community are said to be very heavy, and will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

HENRY BEECHER'S HORSE "BILLY."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is frequently visiting his sick horse "Billy" at Brooklyn. That city is suffering similar to New York. At the principal piers tonight is piled up for the want of means to remove it. The steamer India, which arrived on Friday, has not yet commenced to discharge her cargo. Should the present state of things continues a week the steamers cannot be unloaded.

A GENERAL CESSATION OF BUSINESS

must ensue as regards the carrying of freight. One of the great inconveniences is a lack of horses for funerals. In Brooklyn the railroad lines will probably withdraw all their cars to-morrow to give the disabled horses a chance for rest. A few

FATAL CASES

are reported, but it is not definitely settled whether they have been caused by the epidemic. Medical authority states that under the most favorable circumstances it runs from seven to ten days, and with the present unfavorable weather it may linger longer. At all events, it is considered that the present inconvenience of the public is liable to continue until the latter part of the month of October, and by which time the horses first attacked should be convalescent.

THE DISEASE COMMUNICATED TO A MAN.

BOSTON, October 26.—Russell White, the driver of engine No. 4, while attending to his horses to-day was suddenly taken with the disease. He was conveyed to his home. He had all the symptoms of the disease, coughing, running at the nose and eyes, and general feverish debility.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., October 26.—A dispatch from Malone says that fifteen cases of horse disease were discovered there.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., October 26.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this vicinity. New cases are occurring not only in this city, but throughout the neighboring country. Stage coaching is and out of the city find great difficulty in making their trips. A great majority of the horses in public stables are unfit for use. There is a general depression of business.

SYRACUSE.

BRUNSWICK, ME., October 26.—The horse disease has appeared here in a mild form.

NEARLY EVERY HORSE SICK.

PORTLAND, ME., 27.—A visit to the livery stables to-night shows nearly every horse sick and probably nine-tenths of the horses in the city are affected. No horse cars have been run to-day, and a dozen horses have been reported upon the streets.

SPREADING RAPIDLY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 27.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly in this city. Nearly every horse in Syracuse is affected. The cars on two street railways have discontinued running, and the other lines run only hourly. Several deaths occurred yesterday. The leading merchants are employing oxen in conveying goods to the freight depots.

DEATHS.

BOSTON, October 27.—The horse disease is abating here.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISIT TO THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It was a rainy day in the last days of September, when we started on our way to the "Queen City," to visit the renowned Exposition. Didn't intend to go direct to the "show," but took a somewhat devious way on account of an invitation we had received from our friends to come to their home and go with them. After sliding all day through a most beautiful country, with lovely towns, a river on one side of the railroad, hills on the other which towered in stately contour, suggesting mountains to us, who had been accustomed to a more level country, we at last about sundown reached the station, where we were to take that familiar conveyance, the stage—and to our most agreeable surprise as we were looking about for the "chariot," one of our friends came rushing to us with outstretched hands and many smiles to greet us; we were more than happy to meet her, and resign ourselves to her guidance, so she piloted us up to the stage, and lo, "what a fall was there" to our fond dreams of a rustic stage. It was a lumbering old vehicle, minus springs, we thought, which the inhabitants called a "hack." We entered it, and were conveyed safely to the little village where our friends lived, reaching there about eight o'clock. We were most hospitably welcomed, but we discovered that our friends had already been to the Exposition, and were just returning from the "show," and rather "dished" our plans about attending the Exposition, but we uttered no signal of lamentation as we had, according to common parlance, "another string to our bow," as other friends had to be visited, who lived much nearer the goal than these. So we spent a very pleasant time with our friends, whose mother is the exact and living example of Dickens' Mrs. Bolfin—equaling if not excelling her English prototype in kindly offices and genuine hostability and tender simplicity. Then we departed, after a brief but pleasant sojourn, bearing with us many pleasant reminiscences. After another stage ride in the "dogs," we again reached the railroad station, where we remained in "waiting" an hour and a half, when we sped away through another beautiful tract of country by the same river, through the same hills, till we reached another station, where we took a "hack" for up the country. We reached our friend's house, which is a neat parsonage nestled down among the hills, after much tribulation, wear and tear of mind, owing to the hack-driver hallooing to a "chum" of his, to know if the "new preacher had come yet," when we stated that we wished to be taken to the minister's. We feared that we were, like John Bull Bartlett, making the way clear for him. But our fears were soon dispelled when we reached the parsonage and met the fair face of our friend Kate. We remained with her through a most peaceful Sabbath, which was only disturbed by the music of the bell which tolled out from the tiny, graceful church sitting together beneath the arched branches of the great elms.

On the following evening, at 8 o'clock, we stepped into the carriage, and as Katie's paternal parent remarked, we were soon going "over the hills and far away." We soon arrived in the city and found our way to the Exposition buildings, and from the road in that direction, we concluded it must be the centre of attraction. We made our grand entrance into the Floral Hall, and made the circuit feeling was large as life and twice as natural" as we viewed the artificial grotto down which the water came dashing and splashing with force, forming a spray that reminded us forcibly of the poem, "How does the water come down at Lodore." We surveyed the century plant and the "sago Palm" without a single thrill. Truth, we are ashamed to say, never a thought of what has occurred in the world's history, since the tall "gangling" century plant first raise its ungainly stalk, nor ever a thought of the Sunny Isle which in its intoxicating beauty and balmy air, nurtured the near ancestor of this Sago Palm. The ornamental ferns, the Aquaria filled with the beautiful fishes that sported as lightly as in their natural element, were well worthy of scrutinizing observation. We observed the "cove birds," whose light green plumage and "cove" were appropriate hue for their sentimental course of action. After viewing these and many other objects of interest which Floral Hall afforded too numerous to mention, however, we passed into the Millinery department on the same floor—where we saw laces, hair jewelry, ties, flowers, silks, and worsted work (he was a beautiful picture worked in worsted child of thirteen. From here we went across ren to the art gallery, where was situated wearied small boy, who never ceased to Catalogues." Here we found a small collection of paintings, but the most especially admired "Genevra" by Powers, and two pieces representing the "Indian Fisher Boy," and the "Indian Fisher Girl," and the "Sleeping Cupid," by an Italian artist. We passed to the left from this hall into the hall devoted to crayon and photograph work; here were four copies of the statue of the "Marble Faun," which by some are considered fine executions. There was also a fine picture of Joe Jefferson as he acts Rip Van Winkle waking from his twenty years' sleep, and is certainly very fine. The expression of wonder as he looks at his rusted and useless old musket is admirably rendered. One can easily fancy how "Old Rip" looked when he awoke after tasting the contents of the enchanted flagons of the mountain nine-pin players. There was a strange looking picture of the "Madonna," different from any we had ever seen before. She was represented as trampling a serpent. We didn't think much of that which, doubtless, would have been a sad blow to the artist had he known it. One of the most amusing sights in the gallery was a collection of photographs of children in different stages of weeping and wailing. It was really ludicrous to view human nature as depicted in those small faces. There was a large and rare collection of photographs and crayons of different individuals.

Through this hall we passed into the one for paintings. Among them we especially noticed three female heads, by Guido.—"Beatrice Cenci," "Mary Magdalene," and "Ariadne."—were all really beautiful, and yet of such a different type. The first was so animated and yet serenely spiritual in expression; while the face of Mary Magdalene held you with an undefined force. It seemed as though the ashes of dead hopes remained alone in her soul and had settled down on her features, obliterating every trace of grief and a pained resignation. St. Agnes was smoothly and voluptuously beautiful. There was a picture of the Bride of Lammermoor, which was far from showing the defection which we have always read characterized that individual. There were several historical paintings, which were grand, full of pathos and expression, such as "The Expulsion of the Moors from Granada," "The Death of Bayard," that gallant chevalier without fear and without reproach, "Ines before the Council," "The Martyrdom of Huss" and "The Approach of the Cross" in the last there were faults, yet we found it agreeable. There were two very beautiful landscapes, painted by Eaton—one of "Sankhi" in Pennsylvania, which was exquisite, indeed, and the other it, was "Hog Island," which was a very *unpleasing* name for a most beautiful landscape. Among other pictures we especially admired the "Water Carrier" and "The Italian Peasant Girl." There were three other pictures all by the same artist that were very beautiful; one called "Louis Beverie" was a beautiful young girl in peasant dress, with flowing hair, and large melting eyes, with the most dreamy, far away expression. "Zaidee, the Peruvian Girl," was also very beautiful, but the loveliest one of the three was that of the picture called "Happy Day," which was also a young girl with one of the most beautiful faces we had ever seen, fairer than a "gush of cream," and with most graceful pose of head, the tenderest, serenest expression on the face: it is indeed almost indescribable, but the face is one we can never forget. The whole picture was exquisite in the extreme, and the light of the sunset fell across her face and form through the open window. There is one other picture we can notice, and that is the large painting called "Forgiven," which we didn't admire. It seems as though a daughter had committed some error, and then come home to die, and the painting shows her lying dead; the mother watching beside the corpse. The room is very plainly furnished, and is well drawn out in the picture, but the main figure is the mother, an elderly lady with a most severe expression of countenance which seems, rather than to express grief for the sin and loss of her child, to have a self-righteous look, which says, "behold me, the upright and the steadfast, yet I forgive." But speaking of this aged female brings to mind the picture called "The Song of Old Age," which represents a beautiful old lady with a most placid, resigned look, listening to a song sung by a younger woman. The picture is one we admire more the more we see it. The wedding ring is closely shown up, the wrinkled hand, the Elizabethean ruff around her neck, the lines of the carpet, the pictures on the wall are all clear and well defined. Now, we could go on and on, but it has been told of the art gallery; verily the half has not been told. The collection of engravings was very beautiful, and was only kind in shadowing forth the dead grave. He breathed his last at Schonbrunn, in the chamber once occupied by his father, and in the neighborhood of the imperial chateau where he was wont to take his solitary walks.

He seems to have been completely blase from his childhood, and of so melancholy a temperament that scarcely anything gave him pleasure. Everything was done to cure him of his fatal indifference, and when all else had failed, he met in one of his lonely rambles a beautiful peasant girl with whom he fell in love at first sight. She appeared to return his affection. Her parents annoyed him from his lethargy, and endowed him with new life. She first taught him it is said, the nature of happiness, and by her presence the ordinary emptiness of his life was gradually filled. Peasant as she was, she was graceful, accomplished, witty, and to his fond fancy, she was a goddess. She died, and the blow fell on him as all the sources of his discontent, poured into her confiding ear the secretest of his thoughts and the enfeebled of his feelings. She was the single break of his cloudless sky, and in that blue was set the star of hope.

One evening he was in the city, and attended the opera. When the ballet came on, among all the dancers sadly marring the forms of wondrous beauty and grace, agile as a fawn, lithe as a sprite, and the theatre echoed and re-echoed with welcome to the new divinity, or the dance. The pale youth flushed, and his heart beat quick. Was he dreaming or was the sylph-like creature bounding and whirling on the stage his beloved Marie, whom he had professed before all the ladies of the court? He rubbed his eyes and leaned forward, his very soul burning in his face. He could not be mistaken. The lovely and guileless peasant whom he had wooed and gained admitted to the immortal sanctuary of his spirit and the magnificent dancer of the opera were one and the same. The blazing diamonds, the tumultuous applause, the bouquets no longer heard; the unhappy prince gasped, struggled, swooned, and amidst much excitement was borne to his carriage.

The bewitching dancer who had fascinated him was the famous Fanny Elssler, then at the beginning of her extraordinary conquests and career. She had allowed herself to be used by his relatives as a means to counteract the young man's affections, in the hope that through her some interest in life might be awakened. The ingenuous and handsome boy pleased her, no doubt. Her vanity was gratified at the expense of his final faith. He never recovered, it is said, from this sudden and terrible shock, and she—was liberally paid.—*Harper's Magazine.*

NEWS FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

ANTWERP City is very dull.

FRANKLIN is to have a refinery.

THE horse disease has reached Corry.

THE Odd Fellows are to start a lodge at Foxburg.

THE wells at Tidioute have been started again.

THE Petersburg *Progress* says the wells there are to start up next Friday noon.

A RUMOR has been current in Meadville that H. F. Sweetser, General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has left the road, and J. D. Barton appointed to the position. Another report states that Mr. Sweetser has resigned. Still another report is current to the effect that Mr. C. W. Bradley has been removed, although no reason can be given.

THE Tidioute *Journal* says: "Monday morning many of the fires were again kindled and active operations commenced on a number of wells in the after part of the day. In every case the answer given to the question 'How does she open?' was 'More gas, more oil and less water than when we shut down. The report is very satisfactory, and everything goes to prove that the wells are not injured in the least by shutting them down. The maturity of the wells are in full bust to-day, and the appearance of Triumph Hill is again alive."

THE Tidioute *Journal* says the Tidioute district shut down a week before any of the other districts. "Tidioute kept its word and shut down when it said it would, and not a drop of oil has been produced since. Other districts held off for a week, two weeks, and, in fact, some for nearly a month, while in some cases the wells have not shut down at all. And now they will find Tidioute in commerce at every point on the 5th of November. This district would then have been shut down forty-five days, other districts but about thirty and some not that."

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., }
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 27, 1872. }

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 5 P. M., October 27, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	1	11	0	0
Davenport	1	8	0	0
Keokuk	2	2	0	4
St. Louis	5	2	0	0
Pittsburgh	9	6	1	10
Cincinnati	5	5	0	0
Louisville	3	1	0	1
Memphis	11	1	0	0
Nashville	3	4	0	0
N. Orleans	14	0	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Clinton, Keokuk; M. E. Forkin, E. H. Durfee, New Orleans; Clinton, St. Paul; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg. River falling. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, October 27.—River rising; 20 feet 10 inches in canal; 11 inches on Portland bar. Clear and pleasant. The old locks of the canal will be opened on Thursday.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—The river has fallen to five feet two inches, but will be rising within twenty-four hours.

CAIRO, October 27.—Arrived—Dictator, St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Submarine, St. Louis, 11; John Kyle, New Orleans, noon; Mohawk, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 7. Departed—Eddyville, Evansville, 8 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 10; Submarine, South, 11 A. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Nick Long worth, New Orleans, 7. River fallen one inch. Clear and warm. A barge loaded with provisions for the Mohawk, struck a snag in Bird's Bend to-day and sunk. She can be raised.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois, at Ottawa, on Friday, entered a rule against the proprietors of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, requiring them for contempt for the recent publication of an article criticising the action of the Court in granting a writ of supersedeas in the case of Rafferty, under sentence of death for the murder of policeman O'Mears. Justices Breese, Scott and Sheldon dissent from the majority of the Court.

—The Memphis (Tenn.) Savings Bank has been

DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

Story of Napoleon II., King of Rome—The Peasant Beauty—The Fatal Deception!

There is something exceedingly touching in the history of the unfortunate duke, Napoleon II. Duke of Reichstadt, who, during his final illness, thus composed his own epitaph: "Napoleon Francois Joseph Charles Bonaparte, born King of Rome—died lieutenant in the Austrian artillery." Handsome, accomplished, brave, the inheritor of a splendid name and dazzling glory, owed almost to idolatry by the country in which he was born, and which he regarded with pride, fortune stretching out before him—fate frowned upon his brilliant prospects, gave him a weak constitution, wretched health, bitter disappointment, and was only kind in shadowing forth his early grave. He breathed his last at Schonbrunn, in the chamber once occupied by his father, and in the neighborhood of the imperial chateau where he was wont to take his solitary walks.

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CASUALTIES.

Train Thrown from the Track.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—The western express on the Northern Central Railroad, which left here at 10:40 last night, ran into a land slide about three miles this side of York, Pa. The engine and baggage and express cars were thrown from the track. John Curry, engineer, was crushed under the engine and killed. Philip Hess, fireman, was badly injured. None of the passengers were injured. The track was obstructed four hours.

THE ACCIDENT AT ELIZABETH.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The accident at Elizabeth was more serious than at first reported. The passengers were thrown from their seats, and several injured. Many of the cars were smashed. The trains this morning were delayed in consequence of the accident.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

NORFOLK, Va., October 26.—A steam boiler at Graves' shipyard exploded to-day, killing Peter Evans, the colored engineer in charge, Peter Tynes, passing by, and Jarvis, a watchman. Several other employes were injured.

COLLISION ON THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—While approaching a passenger train on the Reading Railroad, near Edgewood, this morning, a coal train, Edwards, the engineer, jumped from the engine, and was killed. No other casualties occurred.

PHILADELPHIA.

A New Trial Wanted for Mara—Swindlers Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—In the Quarter Sessions Court this morning, the District Attorney withdrew the motion that Mara should be sentenced to a double term of imprisonment on account of his second conviction for attempted murder, on the ground that the Governor's pardon had exonerated him. Mara's counsel, in arguing for a new trial, urged as its principal ground the case of the jury being insane. Decision reserved.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Fletcher Mills, for twelve years a clerk of the Safety Fire Insurance Company, was arrested as a defaulter. He had been systematically defrauding the company by issuing false certificates of scrip. The amount of the swindle is about $55,000.

Election Contest.

SALT LAKE, October 27.—Gen. Maxwell, the administration candidate for Congress, served on Apostle Cannon a notice of contest yesterday, on the grounds of the illegality of the polling of aliens and infants, living in open defiance of Congress, throwing out the Gentiles. Testimony enough to unseat Cannon, and that the returns passed by the meeting, requesting the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the ordinance until a new City Council is elected. The Mayor, in reply to the committee, said that he had no power to interfere with the matter of enforcing the law, that so long as this ordinance was unrepealed, his duty was plain, and without expressing an opinion as to the legality of the ordinance, he announced the course he had laid out for himself in this matter. He did not propose to enforce the law harshly by the arrest of offenders, but would have them before the police Court upon summons, and to leave the matter there.

The Mayor also replied to an address of the temperance men, insisting that he should enforce the ordinance closing the saloons at 11 o'clock, and forcible closing of their places. He informed the committee that he should continue to act in accordance with his understanding of the law and his official oath, and would respectfully decline to be instructed or commanded by unofficial individuals in relation there.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

TONNAGE ON SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, October 26.—The Tribunal of Commerce has decided against the claim of the Suez Canal Company of the right to alter, on their own authority, the tonnage dues on vessels passing through the canal. The company will probably appeal from this decision of the tribunal.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

PARIS, October 27.—The evacuation of the departments of Gr. Marne and Upper Marne will not be completed until November 4th.

APPEAL TO ORLEANISTS.

A Nantes journal, the organ of the Count of Chambord, appeals to the Orleanists to unite with the Legitimists and aid the rightful heir to the throne with heart, soul and sword.

SPAIN.

IMPROVEMENT OF TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MADRID, October 26.—At the session of the Cortes to-day President Zorrilla promised Pascual, who complained several days since of the wretched condition of the Spanish telegraphic service, that the Government would speedily bring in a bill authorizing 12,000,000 reals to be applied to its improvement and reconstruction.

IMPEACHMENT OF SAGOSTA.

MADRID, October 27.—The sections of the Cortes here have authorized the impeachment on Monday of a resolution for the impeachment of Sagosta and the members of his ministry.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Committee of the Cortes has agreed to make a favorable report on the resolution to abolish capital punishment for political offenses, which was defeated last week in the Senate.

WEST INDIES.

TOWN ATTACKED BY CUBANS.

HAVANA, October 26.—One thousand insurgents attacked the town of Guisa, on the 19th inst., and burned fifty houses. The government troops encountered and repulsed the insurgents. Seven of the latter and three Spaniards were killed. Pepillo Gonzales killed the insurgent leader, Nuinez, a former companion of his.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1872.

A HOOK ON THE FINANCES.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will soon have ready his volume of Practical Information Concerning the Public Debt of the United States, with the National Banking Law, &c. He says, among other things, that it has heretofore been stated that the issue of the reserve of forty-four millions of dollars in United States notes is left to the Secretary of the Treasury, and several instances are given by the Assistant Secretary where the privilege has been exercised.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

From the lower lakes to the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with possible occasional light rains on Monday, for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear weather and northerly winds; in the northwest, falling barometer, partly cloudy and warm weather, with brisk southeasterly winds to Lake Michigan, and with light southerly winds to Illinois and Missouri; in the mid-Missouri and Ohio valleys, generally clear weather and winds veering to southerly. The Ohio river will rise from Parkersburg to Louisville on Monday.

RAILROADS.

Wabash and Lake Michigan.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 26.—Articles of association of the Wabash and Lake Erie Railroad Company were filed this morning in the office of the Secretary of State. It is proposed to begin the road at West Lebanon, Warren county, Indiana and run *via* Oxford in a north and north-eastern direction through Warren, Benton and Jasper counties, and terminate at Reynolds, in White county, with a total length of forty five miles. The capital stock is $500,000.

BINGHAM CANNON NARROW GUAGE.

SALT LAKE, October 27.—Ground has been broken on the Bingham Canon Narrow Gauge Railroad, to be finished in ninety days.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—A tremendous snow storm prevailed in Salt Lake City yesterday.

—Senator Sumner has returned to London. His health is improved.

—The Jesuits propose building their third church in New York city.

—Twenty-seven deaths from small-pox occurred in Boston last week.

—Andrew Johnson made a speech in Union City, West Tennessee, on Saturday.

—Seventy-two deaths from child births occurred in New York City last week.

—General Banks has accepted the Massachusetts Labor Reform nomination for Congress.

—The Hamilton (Cal.) stage was stopped recently by six highwaymen, and the treasure box taken.

—Bids for furnishing stone for the new Government building in St. Louis were opened in Washington on Saturday.

—The corner stone of the first Homeopathic church edifice in America was laid in Middletown, N. Y., on Saturday.

—Frederick McMullen, who last September killed Peter Morgan, at Putnam, Connecticut, in a drunken brawl, has been arrested in Chicago.

—Mr. Bancroft, American Minister to Berlin, has left that city for Italy. He expects to remain in that country a month before returning. He will also visit Egypt.

—Thomas Hutchinson, a negro who committed rape on Mrs. Lottie Dayton, a white woman seventy-two years old, in Cumberland, Md., has been sentenced to be hanged.

—A Lewiston (Del.) dispatch says the bark Medora is ashore and making up. Two of the crew were picked up by the pilot boat. One dead body was found in the boat.

—The Italian Parliament has been convoked for November 20th. An order will be issued requiring and enforcing the military districts of the Alps and strengthening the garrisons.

—The case of Col. Baile Peyton, of Gallatin, Tenn., a distinguished member of Congress during Jackson's administration, was before the Southern Claims Commission on Saturday.

—A Puerto Principe letter announces the successful arrival of a small expedition which left Puerto Plata with a few arms and a good supply of powder and ball for the Cuban insurgents.

—The Board of Selectmen of Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, admitted to the rights of elector Mrs. Sarah M. T. Huntington. She will vote for Presidential electors. She is believed to be the first female voter that ever did so.

—It has been discovered that the Erie and Pavonia ferry has been systematically robbed for a long time of large sums by the sale of bogus tickets by outside parties, who are in collusion with the employes of the company.

—The General Christian Mission Society, which has been in session in Louisville, on Saturday adopted a resolution to employ efficient agents to raise funds to establish normal theological schools to educate the colored ministry for enforcing the law, that so long as this ordinance was unrepealed, his duty was plain, and without expressing an opinion as to the legality of the ordinance, he announced the course he had laid out for himself in this matter. He did not propose to enforce the law harshly by the arrest of offenders, but would have them before the police Court upon summons, and to leave the matter there.

—The Mayor also replied to an address of the temperance men, insisting that he should enforce the ordinance closing the saloons at 11 o'clock, and forcible closing of their places. He informed the committee that he should continue to act in accordance with his understanding of the law and his official oath, and would respectfully decline to be instructed or commanded by unofficial individuals in relation there.

—The Rev. Dr. Bliss, Charge D' Affaires of the United States at the City of Mexico, has telegraphed to Thomas G. Wilson, United States Consul at Matamoras, that he had been informed by Consul Corbin, at the Guatemala, of the capture of the Panama and Acapulco line, was wrecked on the bar of Conato Chopas, on October 13th. Twenty-three persons perished. Those saved are in Tehuantepec, awaiting transportation.

Amusements.

THE PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Lovers of real dramatic entertainments will breathe a sigh of relief at the change from Thompson to Adams which will take place at the Opera House this week. Edwin Adams has always been a favorite with Pittsburgh audiences, and this week will no doubt prove that his popularity grows greater with each return he makes to our city. To-night he will appear in his great impersonation of Enoch Arden, supported by the accomplished Mrs. Effie Ellsler as Annie Leigh.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Manager Aimes is determined to render his already highly popular house more attractive and better suited to the season progresses. He offers splendid inducements this week in a company of artists unexcelled by any that has appeared here for years.

THE ACADEMY.—Katie Putman assisted by the suberb company of first class interpreters of lofty comedy, who made such a spendid reputation last week, will occupy the boards again this week, appearing in *Sons Soucl*, a sprightly drama never before produced in this city.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The brilliant attractions here last week crowded the house at each performance. A new and immense bill has been arranged for this week, and the popularity of the house will not be diminished.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.—The musical season will be opened to-night at Library Hall by the Theodore Thomas Troupe. The troupe remains in the city only long enough to give one of their inimitable entertainments—this and to-morrow evening, as they are now out on their western tour, and have arrangements for next season the troupe has been completely strengthened and refitted, and the programme made more attractive than the regular troupe a new perfect. Furnished in the new Boston Tenor, Mr. E. ROBINSON, and the well known and favorite contralto, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, from the Eastern press. Mr. Osgood has made a successful tour of the European cities, and returns home with a reputation in the front ranks. If half the praises sounded of him elsewhere, be true, he is sufficient to himself for a whole concert.

Tickets for reserved seats to either of the concerts can be had at Kleber's.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Sentences—Other Business Transacted—Trial List for To day.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following sentences were passed Saturday:

Henry Sparman and Louis Sparman, convicted of assault and battery, were each sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Henry Wilkinson, of Wilkins township, for selling liquor in violation of the act of April 9, 1870, was required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs.

Ferdinand Kenis, convicted of felonious assault, was sent to the Work House for six months.

Robert McCarty, convicted with tampering with switches on the Pennsylvania railroad and recommended to mercy, was sent to the Work House for four months.

James Myers, who entered a plea of guilty to malicious mischief, was sent for three months to the Work House.

Frank Gilmore, who plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of selling liquor to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

John McBride, who plead *nolo contendere* of feloniously entering the store of W. R. Lowe, on Smithfield street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank Denmarsh and Joseph Miller, who entered a plea of guilty of committing an assault and battery upon Gustave Mittowsky, were each sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

David N. Sinders,	Margaret Linhart,
Henry Smith,	John Bohm,
Peter Curtin,	Joseph Reece,
John Grant,	George Merlz,
Jacob Huber,	George Merlz,
Daniel Cavenor,	John Burgertal,
Fred. Abel,	Anna Hunsucker,
Emma McCready,	John Wood,
Michael Williams,	Jas Mcdonglin,
John Jones,	Bridget O'Donnell,
Sam'l McCartel,	Geo. Hagle,
August Bucher,	T. D. Morris,
Owen Fitzsimmons,	Fred. Bowers, et al.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH, EXCEPT JUDGE WILLIAMS.

Bower vs. Otis et al., Crawford county. Argument continued by McCloy for plaintiff in error. Not finished.

Nable et al. vs. Thompson Oil Co. et al., Erie county. Rule to show why *non pros.* should not be taken off was argued, and rule made absolute. The case was further argued by Shinas and George W. Biddle for plaintiffs in error, and by Marshall and Walker contra.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Charles Slear, of Union county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against Penrose Seaman, of the same county. The usual order was issued.

On petition of Henry O. Silkman, of Luzerne county, Jonathan Mooers, of the same county, was adjudged a bankrupt.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced some time since against Eugene McGerry were dismissed.

In the bankruptcy matter of James B. McFadden, S. B. Schoyer, Esq., was appointed Solicitor for assignee, and an order was made allowing the assignee to sell wearing apparel and jewelry at public or private sale, as he may deem best for the interest of his creditors.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The following applications for divorce were filed Saturday.

John Grant Mosthene seeks a divorce from Eliza Ann Mosthene on the reason that she has driven him from the house, ill-treated him, threatened to ruin him, and also threatened him with imprisonment.

Mary Ann Bridges charges her husband, August Ecke, with wilful desertion and adultery, and bases her application for divorce on those allegations.

Gertrude Rohlack seeks a divorce from Gustaf, her husband, because of wilful desertion for a period of over two years.

The following are the cases for charters for the Mt. Washington, Manorchor and Beneficial Society, the Central U. P. Church, of Allegheny, and the East End Mutual Land and Building and Loan Association. Preliminary orders were granted in each case.

The equity suit of Straw vs. Morton was argued.

A preliminary order was granted for a charter for the Central U. P. Church of Allegheny.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 370. The Com. ex rel vs. McGinnis.	
" 43. Morrison vs. Citizens' Oil Ref. Co.	
" 80. Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Snodgrass.	
" 82. Bole vs. Bole.	
" 26. McKnight vs. Howe Thief Ins. Co.	
" 19. Holliday & Aikle vs. Steele & Co.	
" 102. Peter & Roth vs. Walter.	
" 98. Martin vs. Herwig.	
" 95. Wood vs. Polk.	
" 96. Mahlstein vs. White.	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The usual routine business was transacted in this court.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

124. Erdner vs. Iswind et al.	
125. Handley vs. Shaffer et al.	
130. Hall vs. Hall et al.	
135. Mumford et ux. vs. Shannon.	
136. Chubbs vs. Mcgowan et al.	
137. Campbell vs. Campbell.	
139. Hanna vs. Hanna.	
140. Woodside vs. Farly.	

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Govern

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 56½@57f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Lemuel M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William Duane,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Bonsall,	William J. Cologrove,
Marcus A. Davis,	Jesse Merrill,
George Morrison Coates,	Henry Disney,
Henry Bumm,	Robert Bell,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Henry M. Thompson,
John M. Broomall,	Isaac Frazer,
Francis Shroder,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward H. Green,	John J. Gillespie,
David K. Shoemaker,	James Patterson,
Daniel H. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued a proclamation declaring the names of persons elected as representatives in the forty-third Congress from the several districts of Pennsylvania, and from the State at large. The delegation will consist of twenty-two Republicans and five Democrats. The aggregate Republican majority on district Congressmen is exactly fifty-seven thousand.

THEY have in Chicago a society devoted to advancing minority representation, by the publication and distribution of facts and arguments bearing on the subject. This society has just addressed a circular letter to judges of election in Illinois asking for complete returns of the operation of the system of cumulative voting provided for in its constitution. This system is to be tried for the first time in the election of State officers a week from Tuesday. The Society intends to publish at an early day an analysis of the practical working of the scheme.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has large tracts of land at and near Jersey City, on which improvements of the most extensive character are being pushed forward, including a mammoth round house, (of 240 feet radius,) car shops, boiler and machine shops, etc. The Company purchased a large tract of marsh land, reclaimed it, and it is now among the best of the reclaimed lands in the State. An immense amount of pumping was necessary—over fifty millions gallons of water was raised—and fully seven thousand piles have been driven. On these piles heavy foundations of granite are imbedded, from which rise the new workshops. The Company has also purchased a large area of water front, and from its docks a new line of ocean steamers will commence running this month to Cardiff in Wales.

THE reports of a change in the Indian policy of the government meet with an emphatic official denial from Washington. Indians who remain on their reservation will be protected, but if they will *not* do this, and *will* continue to steal and kill, they will be punished by the only law effective with them—the law of military force, administered with such rigor as will bring them to a better frame of mind. This involves no change in the existing Indian policy of the present administration, which has always been to pursue the peaceable method of trying to improve the condition of the Indians, in all cases where there is the slightest promise of success—and it has been thus far abundantly successful—but when this fails, the same policy includes the chastisement of offenders, with more or less severity according to their misdeeds.

THE ENGLISH IRON TRADE is still unsettled, and the recent quarterly trade meetings afford no standard of judgment as to the future. In Glasgow there has been considerable fluctuations in the iron trade, the prices per ton reported at the last market day, falling from thirty dollars to twenty-six dollars at the close of the sales. In South Staffordshire contracts were entered into on the 9th inst., at a reduction of five dollars per ton on the prices ruling the previous quarter day. In the North of England generally, the trade is firm, owing to the large number of contracts for future delivery. In Belgium and France the iron trade is firm and rails are selling at an average of sixty dollars a ton. In France coal is scarce and dear, and it believed to be probable that this winter it will sell in Paris at from thirteen to fourteen dollars a ton.

THE Philadelphia Democracy are reading each other out of the party at a lively rate, a proceeding that seems to us altogether unnecessary, for whatever changes may take place in the politics of the country it is clear the Democratic party has no place in the future. We referred, the other day, to the fact that Messrs. Josephs and McMullin had been excommunicated, but these gentlemen and their friends have rejoined in a bull against their persecutors. At the meeting for that purpose the bland and amiable Josephs made a speech, in which he declared that at the Reading Contion he and McMullin could have nominated General Cass for Governor, but the attractions of Mr. Buckalew as a reformer proved too much for them, and they gave him to the party. This ought to satisfy the sceptical and draw from General Cass a handsome testimonial, because of his preservation from the candidacy through the intrigues of Josephs and McMullin.

NOT WANTED.

The importation of foreign criminals into the United States was carried on to some extent eighteen or twenty years ago, and was one of the reasons alleged by the Know-nothing party for its existence. At that time, our Government, besides remonstrating with the European States guilty of the offence, shipped back to their starting place some of the scamps sent over. It was hoped this practice, at war with every principle of international comity had been abandoned, but there are signs of its revival, and the calls on the State Department for intervention are becoming emphatic. Prussia at one time led off in the business, but its resumption is due to the smaller German States anxious to be rid of their murderers and thieves without the expense of hanging or imprisoning them. Two instances in which convicts have been officially sent to the United States are reported in the German papers. One of these occurred in Mechlenberg, as we learn from the Mechlenberg *Press* of September 15, which has this item:

Johannes Dreyfuss, the incendiary and murderer of Torgelow, who, in 1864, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and whom his Royal Highness the Grand Duke pardoned, in June last, on his promise of forthwith emigrating to North America and never more returning to this country, has written to his family from Chicago that he has safely arrived in that city, and that he intends to settle there.

The other occurred in the little principality of Reus, where two criminals, one convicted of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the other of repeated robbery, were pardoned, on the petition of their influential relations, upon the guarantee that they would at once emigrate to the United States. The Secretary of State should promptly intervene to arrest this practice.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS.

Political interest now centers in these States, not that their electoral votes are required to secure the triumphant re-election of President Grant, but mainly because of the State issues and candidates involved. After the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, his supporters amused themselves by putting the figures of his majorities; they claimed he would have a majority outside of the city, in the rural districts, and would lead Grant a hundred thousand votes in the State. In the Baltimore Convention Governor Hoffman gave the pledge that New York would give a greater majority for Greeley than Missouri would give him votes. This sort of gas-conading talk pretty fairly illustrates the hopes of the coalitionists at that time. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The nomination of General Dix for Governor, the rejection of Greeley by O'Conor and his friends, the complications in New York city, and the effect of the October elections, have all combined to bring the Democrats and Liberals down to a much lower roost than half a hundred thousand majority. They are not only alarmed about the state, but fearful the city will be wrested from their control by the election of Mr. Havemeyer as Mayor. The contest is believed to be between him and O'Brien, a bolting Democrat who supports Grant and Kerman (for Governor), and the probabilities are Lawrence, the regular Tammany candidate, will be third on the list. O'Brien is a popular leader with the subterranean population who have hitherto made up Democratic majorities in the metropolis, and his defection is the most serious misfortune the party has met with since Mr. Tweed's usefulness was destroyed. In 1868 Seymour had 60,578 majority in the city of New York, but he was in a minority in the remainder of the State 50,578 votes, his majority in the whole state being exactly ten thousand. But in 1868, Tweed ran the balloting machines, and a little experience in simple addition was all that was necessary to make out great majorities. This year a comparatively fair election is expected. Then General Grant is much stronger with the business classes now than he was four years ago, and Greeley a great deal weaker with the same element than Seymour was. The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana may be taken as a pretty safe criterion that the rural population will vote as it did four years ago, and the proportion of Democratic increase will be less than the Republican increase. Last year the Democrats carried New York city by 26,000 majority, and if they do no better than that this year for Greeley and Kernan—and it is questionable whether they will do as well—the electoral vote of the State will go to General Grant by 20,000 majority, and General Dix will be chosen Governor by not less than the same figures. A majority of the Congressmen will follow as a matter of course, and the control of the Legislature, which will send Mr. Conkling back to the Senate—a most deserved honor, for he is bearing the brunt of the battle in the fierce contest now waging.

Turning to Illinois, we see no reason to doubt the State will be true to its record in the past, and repeat the majority of over fifty-one thousand it gave General Grant four years ago. The Democrats and Liberals are using every possible exertion to secure the Legislature in order that Lyman Trumbull may be sent back to the United States Senate. The contest for Governor is conducted with great spirit, but General Oglesby the Republican candidate is far more than a match on the stump for his competitor, ex-Lieutenant Governor Koerner. The latter, it is admitted, will draw off many German votes in the State, especially as he is known to be in sympathy with his countrymen on the subject of license laws and liquor selling on Sunday. His nomination in fact was a direct bid for the German vote, but this sort of tactics has got to be a two-edged sword that cuts both ways. We believe General Oglesby will be elected, but not by so large a majority as Grant will receive. Trumbull will be disappointed in his senatorial intrigue and remanded to private life. In that event, he will be succeeded at Washington by Oglesby.

We have taken a very moderate view of the Republican prospects in these two empire States of the east and the west, and would not be at all astonished if they would repeat the surpise Pennsylvania gave the nation on the second Tuesday of October, by majorities in excess of the most sanguine expectations.

BEER VS. WHISKY.

Chicago is stirred to its depths, as well as in its social and moral heighths, by the question whether there shall be tree and unrestrained liquor and beer traffic on Sunday. The Germans are holding large meetings to insist that the sale of beer shall not be interfered with, while the "evangelical" portion of the community demand it shall be placed under the ban as well as stronger fluids. As bearing on the question, it is worth while to remember that the foreign male adult population of Chicago is much larger than the native born. Some time ago a movement was instituted in the city for the suppression of crime, alarmingly prevalent, by closing places where intoxicating liquors were sold on Sunday. It was begun on the supposition, and a very correct one it is, that more liquor was drank on Sunday than week days, because drinkers have more leisure, and that crime followed as a logical sequence. The *Tribune* says this movement has been perverted from its original purpose into an attempt to enforce certain religious practices and views as to the sanctity of Sunday. This is the German view; they claim their innocent beverage is of a narcotic and not of an intoxicating character, and that it is an invasion of their personal rights to make its purchase or sale a crime on Sunday or week day. The question seems to be narrowing down whether the whisky saloons shall be closed and the beer halls allowed to remain open, or the entire traffic be proscribed. It has got into politics, and it looks as if more votes would be controlled by it in Chicago next week than by national politics.

The meetings held by the Germans and the "evangelicals" to advance their views, and organize for action at the polls, are characterized by great violence of language. At a meeting of "religious people" on Thursday night last, the well-known Robert Collyer declared:

Himself, and his German and Irish neighbors, came here to better their condition, and had succeeded. He believed in maintaining a law that had been enacted, no matter whether he had liked it or not, and if there came a conflict between the law-abiding and the law-breaking citizens, he would shoulder a musket, even if his own son were opposed to him, and would fight it out on that line. [Applause.] He liked the Germans exceedingly—liked their fine points of industry and frugality, and he regarded them as a temperance people, even though they drank a great deal of beer. He hoped they would in the future, as in the past, identify themselves with the native born Americans, and help to enforce the laws. It was a serious thing to say that the law could be overriden. He wished every whisky shop was down in hell, chained up in the bottomless pit for a thousand years, and a new chain ready for them at the expiration of that time. [Applause.] This he wished, though he did not hate a beer saloon so bitterly as some people would like to have him.

Mr. Collyer did not take as extreme a view of the beer side of the question as his associates. A prohibition Irishman declared for the enforcement of the Sunday laws to their utmost limit, and said that "under the banner of temperance there marched more Irish Catholics than all other nationalities in Chicago combined." Which we are very glad to hear.

On the same evening, the Germans held an immense meeting. The hall in which it assembled, we are are told, was decorated with flags and with mottoes which loose all their ryhme and much of their fun by being Englished. One stated that any man who shut his door on Sunday was an ass; another that water-suckers, low-flung fanatic, and similar trash, must be eaten with sugar; another that they would drink in spite of temperance laws, while another stated the great truth that man gets thirsty on Sunday. The speeches were marked by violent demands for the proscription of all opposed to their views, at the ballot box. One orator declared the Germans had come to America to work a reformation, and they had given the Americans—beer! The general resolve was that all beer halls, gardens, and music halls must be open on Sunday. Those who had closed their doors in obedience to the law were derided. The resolutions ask the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the Sunday ordinances and laws, which implies a concession of power to the Mayor rather absurd in American eyes.

Both meetings however, agreed on one thing, and that is that no candidates for State or city offices at the approaching election should receive their votes unless the said candidates were perfectly reliable, in the one case in favor of Sunday lager, and in the other against it. This leaves the candidates in a sad predicament. "They will be damned if they do, and they will be damned if they don't."

GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, publishes a letter pronouncing utterly destitute of truth the charge that six hundred millions of dollars have been stolen from the United States Treasury during the past four years.

A NEW rolling mill, at Paducah, Ky., has commenced operations. The workmen are chiefly Welsh. When running full, the mill will employ one hundred hands, use from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of coal per day and turn out eighteen or twenty tons of iron.

A FRENCHMAN has discovered that the perfume of a magnificent species of lily botanically called Lilium Auratum, is so obnoxious to flies that they will not remain in a room where one of the flowers is placed. Why didn't somebody think of this last summer?

EXTRAORDINARY statements are made with regard to the emigration from Alsace and Lorraine. Metz, which in 1866 had 54,000 inhabitants, is represented as having now only 10,000, while Nancy, a city of 50,000, which is to remain French, is to receive 80,000 new residents.

A WOMAN of notoriety in Rutherfordton, N. C., has been fined by the Mayor of that ilk, for the dreadful offense of calling the Mar.hal "Old Pewter Buttons." It was felt that, if such disrespect for dignitaries was permitted, the liberties, prosperity, and possibly the very existence of the State would be seriously threatened.

TY has been computed that there is standing in the forests of Michigan, at the present time, over 40,000,000,000 feet of merchantile pine timber. It is estimated that, if the consumption in the State continues to increase in the same ratio as in the past few years, the pine forests will be entirely swept away within eight years.

SEVERAL ships have been chartered to proceed immediately to San Francisco from New York, to load with wheat for the foreign market. Wheat operators have gone to California to make purchases, and have telegraphed that the crop is the greatest ever known, and more than half will be lost for want of storage and transportation.

OUR English brethren seem to be doing far more than we to enable the working classes to better their condition. They are throwing open magnificent museums for them; are writing popular scientific works for them; are trying to educate, not only their children, but the men and the women themselves: and, best of all, are promoting co-operation by every means in their power.

AN ordinance for the regulation of the liquor traffic in the town of Sterling, Illinois, provides that if the windows or doors of drinking saloons shall be obscured by means of screens, paint or other devices to conceal what is going on within, the proprietors shall be liable to a fine of from five to twenty dollars. If the same rule could be applied to gambling houses and all places of improper resort it would be a great preventive to vice and crime.

CHICAGO has so nobly recovered from her disaster that the clergymen of that city feel justified in preaching sermons upon its present and probable greatness. Recently the Rev. Dr. Fowler held forth upon this theme from the appropriate text (Acts xxi, 39), "I am a citizen of no mean city." The sermon was mainly historical, but there were some stirring passages near the end, calling upon the Chicagoese to be good and virtuous, unless they wished to be burned again.

SERVANT-GALISM has developed a murderously melancholy phase in Dublin. Mrs. Kinnerty, mistress, gave Mary Bateman, general servant, notice to leave, whereupon she remonstrated with Mrs. K., by pulling her down stairs to the kitchen by the hair, striking her on the head with the frying-pan, breaking her arm and leaving her in an unconscious state. The poor old lady has been made completely deaf by this assault, and the ferocious Mary Bateman consigned to five years penal servitude.

AS IT IS believed that the architectural appearance of the Postoffice Department building in Washington would be destroyed by the addition of an upper story or Mansard roof, Supervising Architect Mullett recommends that the entire structure be raised bodily, and that another foundation be built under the present walls. The expense of the operation, it is calculated, would amount to $50,000. On the other hand, the architect recommends as the more preferable plan, the erection of an entirely new building.

THE Secretary of the Navy will, in his forthcoming annual report to Congress, recommend an additional appropriation to construct a floating iron dock for the repair of vessels of the navy. Congress, at the last session, appropriated $1,000,000 for that purpose, but when the specifications were issued it was found that the dock could not be constructed for $1,000,000. The lowest responsible bid was over $1,300,000, and the others were as high as $1,700,000. Since that time the price of iron has advanced, and the dock will now cost nearly $2,000,000. The Secretary, however, believes it to be a necessity, and will therefore, urge the appropriation for its construction.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Delhi *Gazette*, at Kumaon, says: "There is a perfect reign of terror in these parts at present, on account of the depredations of a family of tigers that seem to be slaying men and women indiscriminately. It would seem that these pests have been emboldened to commit such havoc by the villagers at this season picketing their cattle out in the open. I hear that two men and one woman, within the last week, have been killed within a few miles of this, and now cows and buffaloes are falling a prey to the man-eaters. It is to be hoped that the government will do something to rid the country of those tigers. At present people are afraid to travel unless in gangs."

IN one of the old grave yards of Boston, under the shadow of Park Street Church, on Tremont street, Boston, in the most busy part of the city, lies the dust of three signers of the Declaration of Independence—Hancock, Adams and Paine; of seven Massachusetts Governors—Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Sumner, Sullivan, Love and Eustis, and not far distant under a larch tree close to the iron fence, the ashes of the victims of the Boston Massacre. Among other noted persons buried here were John Hull, mint master in 1652; Judge Samuel Sewell, of noted memory; Peter Faneuil, General Jos. Warren, Colonel Paul Revere and Richard Bellingham, a Colonial Governor. A white marble slab, with the simple inscription, "No. 16, Tomb of Hancock," indicates the tomb of the distinguished patriot, John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

THE QUEEN THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Queen Victoria as She Appeared at the Opening of Parliament in 1838.

When Queen Victoria delivered her first speech from the throne, on the first opening of Parliament in 1838, after her accession, the scene in the House of Lords, as witnessed from the Embassador's box, was extremely brilliant and striking. As the youthful Queen, then in her teens, advanced, there was a very slight nervousness perceptible in her countenance, while the utmost stillness prevailed through the House. When about to ascend the steps of the throne, her foot caught in her robes, and she tripped slightly, causing a momentary suffusion, but regaining her foothold in an instant, and took her seat with perfect ease and self-possession, after which, in the sweetest tone, she signified to their lordships to be seated. There was still a breathless silence. As the Queen proceeded with her speech, the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, who stood by her side, in his rich court dress, holding upright the sword of State, and who was thought to be sometimes a little absent, was observed to follow, or rather anticipate every word by the apparently involuntary movement of her lips, and an occasional inclination of the head, from side to side, as though keeping time. Every word that the young Queen uttered, every syllable fell from her in tones that were captivating by their softness and musical sweetness, with the clearest and most beautiful enunciation, while her voice was modulated in the most perfect manner, yet all so natural, without the slightest shade of affectation. When the Royal speech was concluded, an evident and universal feeling of satisfaction seemed to pervade the House, and one of the young men of the Diplomatic Corps, whose eyes and ears had been rivited to the throne, and who stood near the writer, turned to a friend, exclaiming in a suppressed whisper, and raising his head with excitement, *parfaitement bien!* The writer subsequently heard the young Queen announce from the throne, on a similar occasion, her approaching marriage to Prince Albert—a trying moment; yet the announcement was made with a mixture of regal dignity and feminine modesty, composure and timidity, that commanded universal admiration.—*Rush's Recollections of the English and French Courts.*

JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

He Tells a Story to Illustrate the Late Election.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

A Democrat met Jerry Black a few days after the defeat, and asked the large-wig'd Judge "what he thought of the election?" Jerry answered with a story to the following effect: "When Whitfield was in America, he had a negro servant, whose admiration for the great evangelist was very great. If ever this man heard Whitfield's voice when preaching he fell into a paroxysm of devotional excitement, wherever he happened to hear the sweet tones. On one occasion Whitfield was announced to preach in a barn; and the negro, hearing this, hasioned to enjoy the eloquent exhortation. Passing over the manure pile the ravishing sounds met his ear, and he fell down and rolled over and over in an ecstacy of delight. In a few moments a man coming from the barn, asked Cuffee 'what he meant by wallowing in the filth?' 'Oh, Massa,' he answered, 'I neber can hear Massa Whitfield's voice but I *must* git right down and shout wid glory.' 'Why, you fool,' answered the man, 'that was not Whitfield. He couldn't be here, and sent another man to preach.' Cuffee looked at his soiled clothes ruefully for a moment, and feelingly broke forth, *'Den, I have all this dirt for nothing!'*—and that is what I think of the election," said the Judge. Wonder if Sculley here-about's feel like Jerry—and Whitfield's negro man?

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. J. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

HON. JOHN M. READ will be the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania after the retirement of Justice James Thompson.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper announces as twin merits that a Goldsboro' man, thirty years old, has never heard a religious sermon nor tasted a drop of liquor.

EDMUND WINSTON HENRY, the youngest and last surviving son of Patrick Henry, died recently in Charlotte county, Virginia. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL is to deliver his course of six lectures on light in Philadelphia early in November. We hope Pittsburgh will have the privilege of hearing him in this city.

THE New York *Tribune* Association, several years ago, insured the life of Horace Greeley for an amount stated as high as $250,000, and have since regularly paid up the premiums.

SOMEBODY having applied to an editor for a method by which he might cure his daughter of her partiality for young gentlemen, is kindly informed that there are several methods of reform. The best are to put her in a well and drop a few loads of gravel on her head, or to bind her ankles to an anvil and upset her out of a boat.

A COLORADO MAN, a few since, turned out his two horses, tied together with a rope around the neck of each. The next day one of them came home, dragging the head of the other. The last heard of the owner, he was wandering over the prairie, saying he "supposed the d—d animal was dead somewhere." That is just like some men. They always jump to conclusions without waiting for evidence.

THE most hardened individual we have ever heard of is a Chicago youngster, aged but nineteen years, who was convicted in that city on Tuesday and sentenced to imprisonment for life. As the Clerk read the terrible words Cullen's old father arose in a transport of affection and agony and threw his arms around the boy's neck with a loud cry of pain. The son shook him off fiercely, and in an angry tone exclaimed, "quit that." The old man shrank back in dismay, and the boy hurried away to confinement.

AUGUSTA HOPPIN, whom the London *Examiner* decides to be the only original humorist America has produced, received from that source the most complimentary notice of his collection of sketches, "Crossing the Atlantic," which has just been published. His "Jubilee Days" are also well noticed as being, if anything, more in accordance with the spirit of American fun than the first. The *Examiner* notes the scarcity of humorous artists, while America is so rich in humorous writers, and attributes this to the fact that the buoyant, radical and usually youthful spirit so necessary to make the writer successful is a drawback to the artist.

M. THIERS always carries with him on his journey a select library, consisting of about one hundred volumes, including among ancient authors, Plutarch, Tacitus, Juvenal and Cæsar's commentaries; while those of more modern days are represented by Rabelais, Montaigne, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, Paul Louis Courier and Lamartine; he also has the Bible, the "Dictionaire de l'Academie," the codes, the works of Vauban, "The Wealth of Nations, by Adam Smith, the "Traite d'Economie Politique," by Jean Baptiste Say, the "Dictionaire d'Economie Politique," by Maurice Block, the "History of Art Among the Ancients," by Winckelmann, and finally, the writings of Prince von Bismarck.

THE news that the magnificent cathedral at Strasburg is to be restored will gratify every one. The cross which surmounts the lofty tower has already been replaced with great difficulty. The architect, Klotz, estimates the total cost of the repairs at $125,000. There are more than twelve hundred panes of glass to be inserted, and many of the stones must be rebuilt. It is now said that the famous astronomical clock is in reality uninjured, and that the only thing which is needed to ensure its effications operation is a thorough cleaning. Report is as yet silent regarding the condition of the organ. It will be remembered that during the siege a shell crashed through the great window and buried itself in the organ without exploding. Since then the instrument of music has been approached in a gingerly manner, and no organist has been found sufficiently courageous to manipulate the keys.

THEOPHILE GAUTIER, the French poet, dramatist and novelist, who died a few days ago in his sixty-first year, was a vigorous Republican in the Revolution of 1848, but his zeal for the Republic did not survive its fall, and he soon became an active and loyal adherant of the Bonapartes. His adhesion, all the more precious for its rarity among men of genius, did not go unrewarded. The Napoleons were clever enough to appreciate the advantage of owning a poet, especially one of first rank, and they paid Theophile Gautier handsomely for his official warblings. In 1863 he received a pension, and in 1868 he was appointed Librarian to the Princess Mathilde. He was a man of the most delightful personal address, and will be remembered as one of the wittiest and most elegant writers of his age, who in his youth said, "Man is superior to the brute creation in only three things—he strikes fire with a flint, he drinks when he is not thirsty, and makes love all the year round."

LINCOLN AND SEWARD.

The Use of the President's Secret Service Fund.

[From the Boston Journal.]

Just before Mr. Seward handed over the Depart nent of State to the Premier of General Grant's administration, I called on the Secretary at his official residence. He was in fine health and spirits, and spent an hour in chatty conversation, President Lincoln being the subject of the talk. Mr. Lincoln, he said, carried with him through his whole career as President, the simple habits which marked him in his law practice in Springfield. If he wanted anything of the Department, instead of ringing the bell and calling a messenger, he would take his hat and run around from one office to another, just as one lawyer would run around to the office of a brother practitioner. If missed at night, those in the secret could track him from place to place and be sure to come up with the President in some one of his favorite haunts. He saw no reason why he should not enjoy himself as President as well as when he was plain Abraham Lincoln. The President had the utmost horrors of forms and red tape. He did not care how things were done provided they were done. Adjutant General Thomas was sent out to relieve General Grant. Before he had a chance to serve his papers Vicksburg surrendered and Thomas did not dare disturb matters, so he came home to make his peace with the President, for as a soldier—and in time of war—he had violated orders. He sent a friend to sound the President on his return to Washington. The President was delighted with the surrender. "Rubbing his hands he said: "Tell Thomas to come in. He did just right. He ought to have been shot if he had obeyed orders."

One day a lady came to Mr. Sewards' office and handed him a scrap of paper, on which was scribbled a few lines. The purport of the note was: "Let this woman have $100 on account of the Secret Service Fund, and send her on her mission." The note was signed A. D. It is well known that Congress votes the President from $50,000 to $100,000 annually as a Secret Service Fund. Of this, the Secretary of State is the custodian. He must countersign the President's order or not a dollar of the fund can be used. But after the President receives the money nobody can inquire what he does with it. Mr. Seward inquired of the woman what secret service she was to perform that would justify his paying her $100. "Well, she was going to England to create a public sentiment there in favor of our country." The case was what Mr. Seward supposed. The woman had been hanging round the White House, bothering the butler and the President, and to get rid of her he proposed to give her $100. "I can give you no money for such a purpose," said the Secretary of State. "Your services are worth nothing. In London you would be a damage and and not a benefit to us. I can't throw away the people's money in that fashion for you." The lady was not only indignant, but astonished. "So you refuse to obey the President's order?" "I do." "And you are a greater man than Mr. Lincoln and when he says let me have $100 of his own money, you say I shan't have it?" "Well, Madam, if the President wants to give you $100 out of his own salary, he has a perfect right to do it. But you can have no money out of the Secret Service Fund for such a Tom Fool's errand as you are starting on." "Give me my papers, sir, if you please," said the excited lady, and off she started to find the President. Mr. Lincoln groaned as she crossed the threshold. "Well, what now?" "Mr. Seward won't give me the money," and she told her story. "Well, Madam," said the President, "I can do no more for you. I told you I had very little influence with this Administration."

AMONG the prominent attractions of the Georgia State fair, now open at Atlanta, are female triplets under one year of age, born in Cherokee county, and poetically named Cordelia, Ophelia and Aurelia.

"JACOB'S CITY," the newest mining town in Utah, a few weeks old, was dedicated the other day. A flag was presented, speeches made, man killed, etc.

A SOLEMN TRUTH.

DR. KEENE'S Lung Cure, with the Doctor's Instructions, has often cured some of the most hopeless cases of consumption. Its observation is fully explained in an Essay of thirty-two pages, which can be had by addressing the Doctor, at 167 Liberty, or 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is not to long diseases alone that this great remedy is effective. The Bronchia Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney diseases are equally within its reach. In fact, any chronic disease where the blood is unhealthy, it will act with a power and energy that is truly wonderful.

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For Political Demonstrations, sold in large and small quantities.

Fresh arrival. Congress Water, Congress Water. Twenty-five cases direct from the Springs, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

The new and splendid stock of Drugs, Fine Sponges, all kinds, every size, shape and form.

Other articles, all styles. Toilet Sponges, the finest quality in the city, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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Faber & Van Doren,

3107 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

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Orders Solicited.

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Car Wheel Works.
GILL & BIDWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED WHEELS,
FOR LOCOMOTIVES, PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND COAL CARS.
WHEELS BORED AND FITTED TO AXLES.
Office: 112 WATER STREET, corner Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Johnson Governors, Nathan & Dean Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

HATS AND CAPS.

FURS.

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
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DRY GOODS.

Seasonable Goods,

At the Lowest Prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Blankets,
Quilts,
Comforts,
Coverlets.

Velveteens,
Silk Velvets,
Trimming Velvets,
Plushes and Terry Velvets.

All the latest novelties in

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 8½c, Fast Colored Comfort Cotton.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Cretonne—a great bargain.
At 12½c, Dark Striped Poplins.
At 25c, Figured Repps—for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 18¾, 25 and 31c, Barred Shirting Flannels—extra bargains.
At 23 and 25c, Heavy Gray Flannels—extra good value.
At 87½c, Waterproof Cloths—good article.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

At the lowest prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

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MARKET ST.,

Have Just Opened

And are prepared to show the

LARGEST STOCK
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In the following departments to be had on [illegible] and at

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Hosiery,
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Felt Skirts,
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Corsets,
Knitting and Zephyr Yarns,
Worsteds, Canvas,
Knitters, Materials,
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Velveteens,
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Ottoman Scarfs and Shawls,
Notions of all kinds.

Also, unsurpassed lines

MILLINERY GOODS,

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Largest and Best Stock in the Market
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Rendale
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JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.
A complete new stock of Ladies' and Children's Made-up Goods—Cheviot Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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FALL DRY GOODS.

Black Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Batteens,
Imperial Diagonals,
Japanese Cloths and Epangalines,
Shawls in great varieties.

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FURS! FURS! FURS.

A large stock of all grades in Ladies' and Children's Furs at very low prices.

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Plaid Shawls, Striped Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
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Shoulder Shawls,
Shawls, all qualities, at very low prices.

SCARFS! SCARFS!

Ladies' Shoulder Scarfs, a splendid assortment, beautiful styles.
Silk Neck Scarfs, in all new styles and shades, at attractive prices.

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Ladies' Velvet Cloaks, Ladies' White Opera Cloth and Cashmere Cloaks and Talmas, Real and Imitation Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas. Do not fail to call and examine this line of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats and Bonnets,

Newest novelties. Feathers and Wings, new shaded Ostrich Plumes, Nigrettes and Pen Pons in endless variety of style and shade, new invisible Cloth Shades of Gray Ribbons,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

There is in local finance but little to attention since our last report. The money circles of Pittsburgh seem to think that the rise in the rivers must produce some relief so soon as a return is made for the coal which is near being floated off to a market. The general opinion expressed is that money matters from now on until the last of December, will grow better, and that if Secretary Boutwell issues the gold checks that have been retired, a state of comparative ease may reasonably be expected. There has so far been no hesitation on the part of the business men of this city coming up to their obligations, and the amount discharged by them during the past thirty days ought to have a great effect in making the volume of loanable funds in this market much greater than it has been for the last thirty days, and make the market for loans considerably easier. But if there is going to be anything like permanent ease in money matters, and this periodic panicky trouble, which during the past twelve months has done so much to annoy and unsettle the trade of the country, stopped, the payment of the public debt must be, if not suspended altogether, in a great measure curtailed, and the volume of circulating medium in some way increased. Stop the paying of the debt, says the croaker, and you destroy the public credit. The question suggest itself, Why should this be the result? There is no man of common sense, either in Europe or America, but what knows that the United States, if they desire to, or if there was any necessity for it, could pay off all the debt this Government owes in a twelve months' time; therefore this kind of argument falls to the ground. But who wants the public debt paid, if the bondholder does not desire it? for he can find no other investment that will yield so much profit and be equally secure. The banker don't want it collateral paid off, for he can obtain no other security so easily handled, so easily negotiated, or so productive of profit, as are the bonds of the United States. The people do not want the public debt paid off, for they know that it is a mere bagatelle in the shape of encumbrance, and they care just as we do, whether that paltry sum be reduce the debt just takes away that amount from the sustenance that provides vitality to trade, and they much prefer paying five per cent. on their loans through their agent, the Government, than paying from 12 to 18 per cent., as many have the past twenty days been compelled to do to the shysters and money sharks of the large cities. The laboring man don't want the debt paid off, for he knows that, more than in the history of nations has the position of the laborer been as much appreciated or so well remunerated as it has been in this country while the Government has been in debt. Horace Greeley was right when he asserted that prosperity would never come to this country in its broadest scope until it had in some way or other incurred a large public debt. And what has made the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other places of importance the wealthy towns that they are? Debt, public debt. What has built up Pittsburgh, its improvements and its men of wealth? The credit system, and without it, your free mason would be driving a pen, wheeling a barrow, firing a furnace, or pursuing some less honorable employment to day.

The New York bank statement, which will be found below, is not an unfavorable one. The deposits still continue to increase.

Loans, increase	$ 4,367,400
Specie, decrease	1,830,200
Legal tenders, decrease	284,500
Net deposits, increase	2,171,100
Circulation, decrease	20,300

The money markets of the eastern cities are still improving.

The November coin interest, now being prepaid without rebate by the Treasury, amounts to about $18,000,000, which, although a large proportion belongs to Europe, ought to do considerable in the way of bringing ease to the American money markets.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	115½
" (coupons)	116¾
5-20— 1862	116
" 1864	116
" 1865	116⅝
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868 (coupons)	115
10-40s	108⅛
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	113⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96⅜
" Erie	57⅝
" Northwestern	114
" " preferred	92¾
Pittsburgh and Southern	110¼
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅛
Union Pacific	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	78⅝
Adams Express	93⅝
American Express	70⅜
Pacific Mail	102⅝

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	79½
Reading R. R.	58⅝
United Co.'s New Jersey	125⅞
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	89
Philadelphia & Erie	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	59¼
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46½

NEW YORK, October 26, 1872.

The gold market opened at 113, sold up to 113¼, fell to 113, and closed at 113⅛@114. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. The clearings were $51,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $1,490,577; total shipments for the week, $161,144,009. Money easy in the forenoon at 6@7. In the afternoon ranged 4@5 per cent., and closed at 7 to 7 per cent. gold. The bank statement shows a reduction in reserve of $2,412,200. The banks are now holding $8,415,275 above the legal requirement. The loss in reserve was caused by a decrease of $1,830,200 in specie and $284,500 legal tenders. Government not very active. Prices unchanged. State bonds dull and steady at yesterday's quotations. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $220,000 as interest and $100,000 in redemption of bonds. The stock markets was generally strong, and a further advance was made in most of the shares. The improvement was very decided in Northwestern common, Ohios, Panama, Lake Shore, and C. C. and I. C., Northwestern common advancing from 80¾ to 83¾, with large dealings. The closing quotations were slightly below the best sales of the day. The bank statement caused a reaction in the general list of from ⅛ to 1 per cent. Western Union was exceptionally weak. In other shares nothing special transpired.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s, '81, coupons 116¾; 5-20s, '62, 116; do '64, 116; do '65, 116⅝; do '65, new, 114⅞; do '67, 115¾; do '68, coupon, 115; 10-40s, do, 108⅛; currency 6s, 113⅞; new 5 per cents 111.

BONDS.—Tennessee, 74¾; do new, 75¾; South Carolina, July, 26, sales; do April, 27; Missouri 6s, 92¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 78⅞; Fargo Express, 87½; American Merchants Express, 70⅜; U. S., 70¾; Pacific Mail 102½; New York Central 96⅜; Erie 57⅝; Harlem 114; Michigan Central 114; Northwestern 92¾; Quicksilver 47; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 89⅝; Northwestern & C. 83; preferred 89½; Rock Island 110¾; St. Paul 58; preferred 76½; Toledo & Wabash 71¾; Chicago & Alton 111; Ohio & Mississippi 48⅛; C. C. & I. C. 27; Adams Express 93½.

Ohio & Mississippi	48⅛
Union Pacific	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	78⅝
Adams Express	93⅝
American Express	70⅜
Pacific Mail	102⅝

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	79½
Reading R. R.	58⅝
United Co.'s New Jersey	125⅞
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	89
Philadelphia & Erie	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	59¼
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46½

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LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	327 cars	374 cars
Hogs	311 "	285 "
Sheep	46 "	90 "
Horses	9 "	20 "
Mules	4 "	8 "
Total	697 "	777 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually small this week, but the supply, especially of the common and medium grades, was in excess of the demand; prime shipping steers were scarce, and in the limited number on hand of this kind, they sold quicker and relatively at better prices than the commoner grades. However, the eastern markets continue very unsatisfactory, and even for the best grades prices are lower, being fully 25 cts per cwt; while for common stock the decline was still greater; the horse epidemic has effected the cattle trade with everything else in New York, and hence, the prospects are not very favorable, and the probability is that shippers will buy sparingly for the next week or two.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday is responsible for the following, and it is almost as applicable to Pittsburgh as to Chicago; perhaps a better idea cannot be given of the risks eastern shippers are now incurring, than by citing the experience of a Texas cattle drover, who a short time since arrived in Chicago with 212 head. The price offered here not being satisfactory, the cattle were reloaded and sent to Buffalo, where, after paying freight and other charges, they would not fetch as much as had been offered in this market. The hay market was also well tried, but with no better success, and they were finally disposed of in New York at a net loss of $3,639.14. During the past few days several droves have gone east in first hands, and the prospects are that the owners will fare little better than the one instanced above. The market closed dull and heavy."

Flowing embraces most of the sales during the past Wednesday.

H. Imes, L. & Co:

21	18,800	3 65	17	16,660	4 50
20	18,690	3 25	35	40,066	5 50
17	20,570	3,35	2 bulls	2,340	2 75

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

29	20,040	4 50	9	8,080	5 37

Smith, Watson & B sold:

16	19,360	5 00	19	12,680	2 75
18	21,750	6 15	16	21,640	6 50
18	17,650	4 15	26	30,710	6 25
17	22,360	5 62	3	2,880	3 75

Holmes, L. & Co. sold:

18	15,600	4 87	8	11,568	6 25
18	9,080	5 00	6	5,270	4 50
18	21,010	5 37	29	18,380	4 25
20	22,260	4 75	15	19,190	5 50
18	12,140	2 50	16	17,740	5 60
13	13,180	4 50	18	20,650	4 65
13	14,440	4 62	4	3,980	4 50

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

19	18,600	5 00	16	15,090	3 12
10	11,720	5 00	10	9,010	4 00
40	42,770	4 50	18	18,010	5 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for this class of stock has been very dull and unsatisfactory all week, and while the supply was the lightest for some time past, it was nevertheless fully up to the demand; shippers bought very sparingly, and at about last week's prices. Best fine wool, 95 to 100 lbs, 5½@5¾; 86 to 90 lbs, 5¼@5½; 75 to 80 lbs, 4¾@5; coarse wool, same weights, ¼ to ⅝ less. Very few lambs offering and not much inquiry for them; may be quoted nominally at 5@7 cents, as to quality. Lower grades continue very dull, and we reduce quotations to 2@2,50 per head. Following embraces most of the sales since our last report.

Hazlewood & B. sold:

78	per head	$1 25	278	21,100	4 75
78	12,540	4 50			

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

78	7,520	4 50	109 lbs	6,250	5 00
188	14,660	4 20	100	per head	$1 50
103	7,950	4 12	126	9,440	4 25
23	1,620	4 25	265	13,850	5 00

Smith, Watson & B sold:

165	14,840	4 90	41	3,940	4 60
47	5,010	4 00	25	4,570	4 00
28	2,460	3 50	37	per head	$1 25

Holmes, L. & Co. sold:

111	9,010	5 25	185	15,610	4 30
174	50,570	5 10	291	17,970	5 00
202	21,150	5 00	37	17,030	5 00
191	18,040	4 30	41	3,180	4 00
206	20,250	6 00	60	5,190	4 12
202	13,410	3 20	94	6,990	4 65

Sadler, H. & Co. sold:

328	29,680	4 60	13	per head	$4 00
179	16,940	4 70	195	15,520	4 40
211	16,110	5 00	7	per head	$4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals as will be seen were unusually heavy this week, and with an increased supply and a diminished demand, the market has ruled dull and very unsatisfactory all week, and prices have declined until they are down below what some of them cost in the country. Although below, even at the decline, the supply is so largely in excess of the demand, which is evident from the fact that there was a large number in the pens to-day unsold. The horse desease is having a very depressing effect on the eastern markets as New York the yards are all full, not in consequence of increased receipts, but because they cannot be handled for want of transportation from the pens to the slaughter houses, and then, again, from the latter place to market, after slaughtering. The butcher is unable to conduct his business without his horse and wagon, and if reports are true, many of them have been deprived of the services of their horses by this terrible scourge; thus it will be seen that the effect on this branch of business is much more serious than would appear at first sight, and as already stated, this was one of the main causes in depressing the market.

The best Philadelphia hogs cannot be quoted to-day above 4¾ cents, and the demand was very high, as most of the Philadelphia shippers are getting all the logs they want on speculation. Yorkers may be quoted at 4¾ to 4⅞ for fair to good and 4,40 for prime—it will be seen that there is not much difference between best Yorkers and good Philadelphia hogs. J. P. Hanna & Co., Pittsburgh packers, bought some 400 at prices ranging from 4,43 to 4,40—the first purchases by packers here this season. Following embraces a pretty full report of the sales during the past two days:

Hazlewood & B. sold:

48	12,680	4 40	85	19,599	4 40
44	8,259	4 50	61	12,390	4 50
21	4,366	4 30	99	24,570	4 60

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

47	11,360	4 25	22	6,040	4 25
19	5,550	4 59	46	9,650	4 50
32	9,090	4 50	126	34,400	4 25

Smith, Watson & B sold:

18	3,170	4 50	53	7,350	4 60
73	18,729	4 55	49	10,100	4 60
51	11,650	4 40	85	19,770	4 40
44	12,540	4 40	30	6,980	4 40

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

100	26,510	4 70	36	7,760	4 60
32	5,480	4 50	46	8,520	4 50
89	21,540	4 30	30	6,100	4 50
18	2,690	4 50	15	11,320	4 40

Holmes & Co. sold:

113	23,850	4 50	49	9,980	4 40
44	11,420	4 30	122	26,150	4 30
94	25,710	4 50	65	14,340	4 30
36	9,060	4 50	15	3,910	4 50

Sadler Havens & Co. sold:

32	9,260	4 40	26	7,270	4 40
54	14,600	4 50	33	6,920	4 49
94	20,950	4 60	185	38,180	4 55
106	27,870	4 50	41	7,720	4 55
121	25,810	4 40	52	12,290	4 40
33	6,920	4 40	84	14,920	4 75
48	13,128	4 50	54	7,850	4 60
47	13,560	4 50	99	25,380	4 65
57	15,110	4 50	109	27,679	4 30

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o.....	8	Warden Bros. o.....	1
Merdith F'g & Co. o	2	Zug & Co. o.....	1
Hussey W. & Co. o	2	Wilson G. & Co. o....	1
Pgh Fge & I'n Co.o..	2	J. Painter & Son.o....	1
Isabella Furnace.....	4		
Total			22

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. O., LESSEE.

J. Wood & Son.m.n..	3	Lewis O F'm.....	1
J. W. Porter.m.....	3	Caughey & H.m....	8
Nimick & Co.m.....	2	Paul Jones & Co.m..	2
Total			19

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. Painter & Son.o....	2	W. Clark & Co.o.....	1
Herbaugh M & Co....	1		
Total			4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Mc Knight F'g & Co.m	1	Byers McC & Co.m.	1
Total			2

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead.m.....	1	Caughey & H.m.....	5
J. Roamer.m.....	2	J. Wood & Co.m.....	1
J. W. Porter.....	3		
Total			12

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

APPLES.—The stock in the hands of commission men, although by no means large, is in excess of the demand and prices are unchanged; ranging from $1@2 per bbl. as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER.—45@50 cts. per gallon.

BUTTER.—The market continues dull and with continued liberal receipts and a supply largely in excess of the demand, prices are weak though nominally unchanged; prime to choice roll 30@32. Some packed, 10@15 cents according to quality.

BEANS.—Are coming in freely, but with a steady demand prices are sustained; $2,50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN.—The demand is rather better, but there is no advance in prices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 5¼@5½ cts. per lb.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 18; Star, 20.

CARBON OIL.—Is firm, but unchanged; standard brands, 23½ cts—19@22 cts additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—Quoted steady at $4 per bushel.

Walnuts, 70@75. Hickory nuts, $1,25@1,50.

CHEESE.—Is firm, with a continued good jobbing trade and prices well sustained. Dairy, 13@14 Factory, 14¼@15; Goshen, 16¼@17. Sweitzer, 15½@16¾.

CIDER.—Quoted at $3@6 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $7@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

COUNTRY LARD.—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand thus far has been very light, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Apples, 5@6 cents. Prime halved peaches, 7@8 cts. Blackberries, 12@13. Pitted cherries, 22@25; unpitted, 5 to 6 cents.

EGGS.—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is fully up to the demand and prices are without quotable change; 28 may still be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 5 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FISH.—New York, Chicago and nearly all the leading markets are still reported dull and oifish, and prices, within the past week have declined; however, the feeling is pretty generally entertained, that there will not be much of a decline. There has been no decline in our market and we, therefore continue former quotations; Spring wheat, $7,50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8,25@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN.—The grain markets have been less active during the past week and prices are weak, and for some kinds lower; dealers generally report trade as being slow and unsatisfactory. Wheat is scarce in this market, but the demand is light and prices are unchanged; 1,65@1,70 for good to choice red, and $1,80@1,85 for white. Corn.—The demand seems to be falling off, but there is no change to make in quotations, 58@60 for mixed, and 41@42 for white. Shelled Corn, as noted in our last, is dull, and prices are weak and drooping. We now quote at 56@58. There seems to be little or nothing doing in Rye in this market, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 75@80. Barley is still quote at 80@85 for common to fair, and 90@95 for prime to choice.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—Rio Coffee is quoted strong in the eastern market, with all parcels of prime taken as fast as they are offered. A cargo of St. Domingo was sold and shipped this week to Europe by New York at full prices. The stock held in first hands in this country is about 65,000 bags of Rio and 90,000 bags of all other descriptions—a very low stock for this season of the year. The last telegram from Rio, date October 3, says: "Sales since 23d ultimo, 41,000 bags; shipments, 44,000; loading, 46,000; stock, 145,000; average daily receipts, 11,000; exchange higher; price firm at 8|160; average clearance three months, 111,000 bags." We quote our market strong. Sugar.—The market for all descriptions of Sugars is excited in consequence of the small and fast diminishing stocks; and the opinion gains ground that we have not yet seen the highest point, although prices have already advanced ¼ and ¼ cents per lb. on raws and refined in the last few days. We give a statement of the stock of raw Sugars held in New York October 24, 1872, as well as for three years preceding. The comparison shows a large falling off:

Stock October 24, 1872	32,116 hhds., 42,500 boxes, 35,240 bags, 2,002 melado.
Comparing with stock October 26, 1871	47,783 hhds., 62,324 boxes, 311,931 bags, 6,149 melado.
Comparing with stock October 27, 1870	45,437 hhds., 69,550 boxes, 455,615 bags, 249 melado.

Comparing with stock October 21, 1869, 77,736 hhds., 107,881 boxes, 128,618 bags, 609 melado.

Stocks in Baltimore about 14,000 hhds. We revise our quotations, at which buyers are, we believe favored.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12⅝; Ex. C 12⅜. C., 12¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 12¼; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lib. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 28; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Baled is in steady demand and notwithstanding the receipts during the past week were unusually large prices are still maintained; $23@32 according to quality and condition.

HONEY.—Sales 27@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

ONIONS.—The arrivals continues large but there is a steady demand we continue to quote at $5,00@6,25 per bbl for prime silver skins, $2,75@3,00 for yellow; and $2,00@2,50 for red.

POTATOES.—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in bulk at 70 cts.—would bring 75 to 75 bagged. Sweets firm but unchanged; $5,50@4,50 per bbl. the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, by the coop, 5@6 60 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib sides, 12; Short Rib sides, 12½; Sugar cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in Herees, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3½ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8½.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined has been more active and firmer this week, and prices have advanced. Crude was quoted firm to-day, with sales reported at Parker at $4,50@4,75 per bbl. equal to 11,55@11,60 cts. per gallon here. It is rather strange that petroleum keep up in view of the fact that the embargo on the production is to be raised on the 28th inst, but such is the fact; it is probable, however, that as soon as the market begins to weaken again, that the shutting down movement will be resorted to for the reason that, as it worked well before, it can be easily applied again—the producers have realized that it is about the only remedy, and they will not hesitate to apply it at the proper time. Refined is steady, but closes quiet but unchanged, 26¼@26⅜, may be regarded as the ruling quotations for any delivery this year in Philadelphia. There is still some inquiry from the west, and we continue to quote standard brands at 23¾ cts. free on cars here.

Barrels have still further advanced; city make are now held at $2,15, and country may be quoted at $2,10. Navigation having been resumed increased arrivals are anticipated within the next week or two.

Receipts crude this week.....24,080 bbls.
" " last week.....29,091 "
" " January 1st to date.....985,914 "
" " same time 1871.....960,224 "

Exports refined this week.....10,259 "
" " last week.....11,178 "
" " January 1st to date.....666,809 "
" " same time 1871.....616,959 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 871 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 78 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 208 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxrand 257 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 704 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 52 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

J. Spear & Co., 51 bbls to G. W. White, Harrisburg.

Total.....2481

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y					80
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell					2310
Nonpareil O W, acct. J. Bushnell					620
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell					80
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell					1066
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King					74
Aladdin O W, acct					80
Sterling O W, acct					240
Total					4042

The Situation at Chicago—Almost a Dead Lock.

The freight question is again verging towards the condition of the unanswerable, and matters are again nearly at a dead-lock. The prevalence of the horse disease in New York State is adduced as a reason for another advance of 1 cent per bushel in Erie Canal freights to-day (15 and 17 cents), though it is asserted from Buffalo that the canal horses have not been attacked, and that the disease is abating. Added to this was an attempted advance of 1 cent per bushel on lake freights, and dullness in the grain markets east; the whole forming a series of very cogent arguments against activity in shipments for a time by this point. And the leading beauty of all is the fact that the vesselmen affect to be insulted because some of the newspapers call attention to the present connection between high freight rates and starvation prices for the poor, and present it to them as if but little more will be received here during the winter, unless there be an upward movement in Eastern prices, or a downward movement in freights, that will permit the farmer to receive something nearer what his produce than he can now secure. Present prices form no temptation to the first holder to sell, because, unless he live very near the country station, the money received for a load of corn or oats will not pay for the trouble of hauling it to the depot. And the effect upon our local Board of Trade cannot be other than highly di astrous. Already the profits of members are simmering down to a low point, and some of them scarcely make enough to pay the rent for their magnificent new offices, where they would be doing a handsome business, if the farmer could realize a living price for his property. It is really a more serious point than would appear at first blush, as it affects the well-to-do every class of the community. Our present extortionate freight charges cannot be kept up without reducing many to the verge of bankruptcy.—*Tribune*, 25th.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 red winter $1,42; No 1 do $1,58. Corn inactive at 46@47c for low and high mixed. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1 33c.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—There has been quite an active inquiry the past few days for all grades of Domestic, but the demand is principally for California and Texas. Dealers now express confidence that prices will advance, consequently they prefer holding than disposing of their stocks at the current rates. The stock of Fleeces is unusually light, there not being over a quarter million pounds in this market. Foreign is very quiet, the market being over-stocked.—A sale of 1,800 bales of Cape (probably for shipment) is reported from London. There is a little better feeling in the English market, and prices are reported steady there. The sales here comprise 100 bales Cape at 35 cents; 5,000 lbs. do. 37½; 50,000 lbs Montevideo, 42; 80,000 lbs. Texas, 32@40; 47,000 lbs. California Fall, 20@27; 20,000 lbs. scoured do., 80@35; 10,000 lbs. Pulled do., 53; 30,000 lbs. super Pulled, 46; 14,000 lbs. Ohio Fleece, 37@42½; 32,000 lbs. unwashed do., 35@40; 60,000 lbs. unwashed do., 30@35; 20,000 lbs. mixed Fleece, 31@36; 30 bags Pulled, 48@50; 7,000 lbs. Combing and Delaine, 68.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX Ohio, 60c; X do., 57@58c; medium, 58@60c; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan, Wisconsin and other western States.—X and fine, 54@55c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, common to quarter-blood, 50@53c; fine unwashed, 32@36c; medium and coarse unwashed, 38@42c; burry and common unwashed, 35@37c; choice tub washed, 60@65c; fair to inferior do., 52@58c; combing washed, 68@72c; do. unwashed, 50@52c; merino pulled, 49@51c; No. 1

HOME NEWS.

Taken to Harrisburg.—Gus Braun, of Harrisburg, arrived in this city yesterday, and in the afternoon departed with Thomas, the overcoat thief, for that city.

Letters Held for Postage.—Kenley & Jenkins, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Girard Medical Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Miss Mary Smith, Clinton Station, Pa., 3c; Miss E. A. Bigney, New York, 3c; Miss Mary E. Morcul, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; W. D. Shunnate, Warrensburg, Mo., 3c.

Alliance Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting will be held as usual in the room of the Central Alliance, corner Penn and Sixth street, (to-day) Monday, at 11, A. M. The same subject that was discussed at the last meeting will be opened for discussion. All are cordially invited.

Deaths in Allegheny.

There were 14 deaths in Allegheny City during the week ending Saturday, October 26—a decrease of eighteen since last week—resulting from the following causes: Croup, 3; Diphtheria, 1; Convulsions, 3; Abcess, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Still Born, 2; Water on Brain, 1; Lung Disease, 2. Of these ten were male, and four were females. White, 14; colored, none. Under one year of age, 5; between one and two, 2; between two and five, 0; between twenty and thirty, 1; between fifty and sixty, 1; between sixty and seventy, 1.

Interfering with an Officer.

Last Saturday evening Harvey Beachey was conducting himself in a very noisy and disorderly manner on Ohio street, Allegheny, and officer Belcher took him in charge. One of Beachey's friends, Robert Christy, attempted to rescue Beachey from the clutches of the officer, but was himself taken under the kind care of Mr. McWhorten, who landed them both in the lock-up. Yesterday morning Mayor Callow fined Beachey ten dollars and costs, but raised Christy five—making his fine fifteen dollars and costs.

Gas Lamps.

At a meeting of the Committee of Councils on Gas Lighting, it was agreed to recommend the erection of three gas lamps on Craig street. Lamps were asked for on Overhill street, Thirty-seventh street, Third avenue and Try street, at which points there are no gas mains. A special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Semple, Aiken, Littell and Morrow, was appointed to wait on the East End Gas Company, and inform them that the Committee would consider no further petitions for the erection of gas lamps in the East End district until the Company furnish more gas, the quantity now furnished being insufficient to supply the lamps already erected. It was also agreed to recommend to the Trustees of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company the extension of mainson Cliff street to the corner of Cassatt street, and along Bluff to the corner of Magee street, the Committee being desirous of erecting lamps at these points, as they are very dangerous.

The Wrong Man Sentenced.

On Saturday morning a very amusing scene occurred in the Criminal Court. Frank Denmarsh and Joseph Miller had plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and were called for sentence. After the usual remarks by the Attorney the sentence was imposed, and the Attorney soon after called attention to the fact that a brother of Frank, whose name is Nicholas, had been sentenced. The brother had merely come into the court-house to see his brother, who was detained at home, and was prepared to pay a small fine which he expected would be imposed. A fine of thirty dollars was required, and as that sum was far beyond his reach, he was forced to make the explanation and accept the alternative of going to jail. The court relieved the anxiety of the substitute by giving him until next Saturday to produce the fine and costs. Nicholas is a member of the celebrated four-oared McKee crew.

Cororner's Inquests.

On Saturday morning, Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains of an infant child three months old, a son of Mr. Lowrie, a glass blower, living at the corner of Green and Wylie streets. The child seemed well at three o'clock, but at half-past seven o'clock the mother, on arising found the little one dead. Dr. A. G. McCandless was called and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from congestion of the lungs. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

On Saturday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of an infant which died within forty-eight hours after its birth. The parents of the child, named Haney, reside on Centre avenue, near Aikens' livery stable. As no physician had been summoned at its birth it was thought necessary to hold an inquest in the case of the death of the infant. Dr. Thorn gave it as his opinion that the child had died of internal spasms, and the Coroner's jury concurred in that view of the case.

Change of Time on the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

The recent change of time on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, which takes effect to-day, will have the effect, as our readers are aware, of making Philadelphia time the standard, instead of Altoona. The actual time kept by the jewellers of Philadelphia has been between nine and ten minutes fast of Altoona, but as for the convenience of railroad business, an even minute is adopted, it is probable that by understanding with the leading jewellers of Philadelphia, the railroad time, and that kept by them, will be brought to exact coincidence for the great convenience of both.

This change will also have the effect of extending still further the employment of the automatic time signals of our observatory. These will henceforward be repeated daily in every principal station of the railroad between Philadelphia and New York, to which latter city they will henceforward be daily transmitted by the railroads, whose official standard of time they will continue to furnish as heretofore, but on a more extended scale.

Disturbance on Wylie Avenue.

On Saturday night about eleven o'clock, Lieut. Hoyt and officers Kennedy and Sayers, attempted to arrest three men who were driving in a reckless and disorderly manner on Wylie street. The men resisted, however, but were all finally taken from the buggy, when a large crowd gathered about the officers, and attempted to rescue the prisoners. Sticks and stones were thrown at the officers, and loud yells and threats were made by the crowd. An alarm was sounded and several officers came to the relief, and the men were finally taken to the lockup. Several shots were fired while they were being brought down Fifth avenue, though no one was struck. Several of the officers were struck by stones, though no one was seriously injured. Nine of the crowd were arrested, but were all discharged yesterday morning for want of evidence sufficient to convict them, except two of the men who were found guilty of disorderly conduct. One of them, Peter McClaren, was sentenced to the Work House for thirty days, and the other, Jerry Foley, was fined ten dollars and costs.

Church Extension.

The annual meeting of the "Methodist Church Extension and Aid Society" was held yesterday afternoon at 3½ o'clock in the First Methodist Church, in Allegheny City, the President, Rev. T. H. Colhover, presiding. The object of this Society is to create a fund with which to buy church lots, and to assist in the building and paying for those churches already erected. The exercises were opened by the choir and congregation singing the Doxology—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

after which Rev. J. B. Lucas read a portion of the Scriptures, and Rev. A. Clark led in prayer. Eloquent addresses were then delivered by Revs. Prof. McKeever, J. W. Hamilton and T. P. Scott, after which Messrs. Robert H. Marshall, John Mundin, James Collins, M. G. Elliott, A. Clark and Wm. Morrison were elected Trustees at large. The books show a number of new enterprises under its care, and promises to become a grand auxiliary to the cause of Christ, if only properly sustained by the denomination. It is to be hoped that the wealthy members of the Church will imitate the example of the wealthy in the other branches of the Church, and liberally assist this laudable enterprise.

SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

An Action against Railway Officials.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Thomas W. Heatley, Esq., counsel for Arthur Gainerford, a coal and coke dealer, filed the necessary papers and procured writs to be issued in an action on the case against James Delaney, Bernard H. Ruble and Joseph R. Dorrington, superintendents of freight and transportation over the Panhandle and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh railways under the Pennsylvania company, and claims ten thousand dollars damages for discriminating against him in the shipment of coal and coke, and refusing him cars for transportation, while furnishing cars for coal and coke companies in which they themselves are interested as partners or stockholders.

BOLD BURGLARY.

A Shoe Store Robbery on Saturday Night —$200 Worth of Goods Carted Away.

While the minature riot was in progress in the old Third ward on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, in the neighborhood of High street and Fifth avenue, another little game was going on at the Eastern Shoe Shop of Peter Kaulfield at the intersection of the two thoroughfares. It seems that while the whole detachment of police patrolmen in that district were summoned to attend to the rioters in order to quell the raging disturbance going on, some adroit burglars forced an entrance into the shop mentioned and carried away a better part of the stock it contained, amounting in value to about $200. The proprietor is not a rich man and the loss will fall pretty heavily upon him and we hope that our detectives will leave nothing undone to secure the arrest of the burglars and recover the booty stolen. A pretty fair clue has been obtained to the guilty parties.

THE "P. R."

A Rumored Affair of Honor on Gazzam's Hill.

There was a rumor prevalent last night that a prize fight had taken place during the afternoon, on Gazzam's Hill, in the Fifteenth ward. No particulars of the affair could be ascertained further than that the parties were said to be glass-blowers, and one of the principals an Englishman. It is rumored that a serious disturbance arose in consequence of claims of "foul" put forward, and that several pistol shots were fired, one man being shot. A man came to Dr. McCook's office yesterday afternoon, with quite a severe pistol wound in the side of the neck. The detectives were informed of the occurrence, and thought the man had been implicated some way in the affair. After his wound was dressed both he and his friend were taken to the Mayor's office and subjected to a close examination. They were very reticent, however, and nothing of consequence was extracted from them.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Equalization Ordinance Finally Passed.

A Lively Scrimmage in the Council Chamber—Sharp Sparring Over the Question—Coming in Under Protest!—The Friends of the Measure Determined—The Opposition Vigorous—Personalities in the Council Chamber—Full Details of the Fight.

The meeting of the Common Branch of City Councils, Saturday afternoon, was a lively affair—one of the liveliest of those which have taken place during the equalization campaign, as will be marked the equalization of the struggle, which seen by the full details of the struggle, which seen by the full details of the struggle, which appear below.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

PRESIDENT OLIVER called this branch to order precisely at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, when Clerk McMaster proceeded to call the roll. Full delegations of representatives from the outer districts were in attendance—in the Reception Room—but when it became apparent that there would be a quorum, they serenely filed into the Council Chamber and smilingly took their seats. Their appearance elicited first a smile, then a snicker, then a rattling roar of laughter, but their equanimity was not disturbed,—the expression of levity being taken with becoming gravity and good humor.

"PRESENT UNDER PROTEST."

The Clerk, order being restored, continued to call the roll. When the name of Mr. R. H. Negley was pronounced, the reply came, "Present under protest." Mr. Johns was the next to reply, "Here under protest." The situation was getting interesting, and Mr. Gazzam expressed the feeling of his colleagues by inquiring what was meant by "under protest." No explanation was given, and the names of Messrs. W. B. Negley and Baum elicited the same response and the same inquiry.

PRESIDENT OLIVER.—The Chair don't understand it. The Chair is at a loss to understand what any gentleman means who says he is here under protest. If he considers this meeting illegal, why is he here at all under any circumstances? The Chair cannot explain. As several members, however, have come in since the calling of the roll commenced, the Clerk will call it again.

Clerk MCMASTER obeyed this direction—the only incident of the second call being the facetious hit of Mr. Gazzam: "Present under protest," several members from the outer districts replied as before "present under protest." The roll at the close showed the attendance of the following members: Messrs. Arthurs, Arensberg, Barker, Baum, Cohen, Deitritch, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, E. Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Roverman, Kurtz, Liebler, Meyer, Moffitt, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Patterson, Pender, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Scmpls, Sloss, Sprayer, Verner, Williams, Woolslayer, Young and President Oliver.

OPENING THE BALL.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Mr. NEGLEY.—I object.

PRESIDENT OLIVER.—It will require a three-fourths vote to suspend.

The motion to suspend was then carried.

Mr. GAZZAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally.

Mr. NEGLEY.—I object. It ought to be read.

Mr. COHEN.—[impatiently.]—I rise to a point of order. I say that all members who are here under protest have no right to take any part in the proceedings. They protest against the meeting and they wish to mingle. They should go home or else withdraw from their posith go home or else. I ask the chair to rule.

President OLIVER.—Upon the point the Chair would be—although it is a new question, which he never thought of before—that the matter rests entirely with the members themselves. They protest against this meeting, meaning perhaps that they consider it illegal. But they come here and take part in it. The Chair thinks that it is a matter with themselves, with Council and with the people as to their consistency but inasmuch as they are here, and are members, they are in order to participate. The point of order [which is not well taken.

Mr. GAZZAM then insisted upon his motion to suspend the rules to consider the ordinance.

Mr. NEGLEY renewed his objection and called the yeas and nays, which were sustained. The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Affairs, Arensberg, Bindley, Cohen, D. L. Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Jones, Kerr, Roverman, Kurtz, Liebler, Meyer, Moffitt, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, Patterson, Pender, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Semple, Sloss, Sprayer, Verner, Young, President Oliver.—33.

Nays—Barker, Baum, Dickson, Johns, Kohne, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Woolslayer.—8.

So the motion was carried.

President OLIVER then read the ordinance in full.

Mr. NEGLEY and Mr. MCCANDLESS both rose, but the chair first recognized Mr. Negley.

Mr. NEGLEY.—I have hehestly fought this ordinance thus far from the beginning because I think it is unjust and illegal, and I do so yet.

Mr. MCCANDLESS said that's what he intended to make when he arose. He moved that the ordinance be finally passed.

The motion was seconded and stated by the chair.

MR. NEGLEY'S REASONS.

Mr. NEGLEY was then allowed to proceed and said.—"I have, as I said, honestly fought this ordinance, and now, as I wish to take as little time as possible, I'll read what I have written here. Upon this record I am willing to stand or fall. If I am to be condemned, then I am to be condemned. This ordinance is to go before the people, and the people are to judge of it. I predict in the next two years they will find that we are not wrong—we who oppose this ordinance. However, I do not make my statements." The gentleman proceeded to read as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—I have been asked why I oppose this ordinance. I answer, because it is an ordinance which, if the law would allow it to be put into operation, would do benefit to single individual in the city, rich or poor; but, on the contrary, would be detrimental to the interests of the whole city, as well as to every taxpayer.

In the first place, the ordinance proposes at least thirty-seven new offices, to say nothing of others that would invariably follow. In these days of expansion, no man, excepting councilmen of the city, proposes to work for nothing; hence the result would be that each of these thirty-seven men would be salaried. These men cannot do the work which this ordinance proposes to assign them under from sixty to ninety days, at a moderate salary of $300 per man, would make $11,000.

The ordinance does not propose to increase the aggregate amount of the county's valuation over the city, but proposes that that aggregate amount shall be more equally distributed and equalized over the several wards. But to arrive at this equalization requires every citizen to return a full valuation on every piece of property assessed to him, and from those returns the thirty-seven men are to sit in judgment, and reduce down proportionately till more equality is reached.

The result of all this will inevitably be that in the fall of 1873, immediately after the election of the triennial assessors, they will appear before the proper officers and take the oath—as often taken heretofore—to value and appraise taxable property at its actual *cash* value. But instead of allowing their own loose judgment, as heretofore, to govern them, when every taxable citizen has, in the month of January previous, made evidence against himself and against every assessor for perjury, if he assesses as heretofore, they, the assessors, will examine those returns made by those citizens, and in consequence will value and appraise their properties at not less than the valuations which they themselves put upon them.

The assessors of the different districts outside of the city, not having anything to spur them up, will follow the old beaten track, and make their returns as usual, at say from ten to twelve per cent. of the valuation of the properties in their districts.

The result, therefore, must conclusively be that Pittsburgh will be paying taxes on the full valuation of its property, while the county outside the city will be paying up ten per cent., say, on her valuations.

The ordinance, again, is radically wrong in this—even granting for the sake of argument that it be just otherwise: It proposes to take the county returns, but does not propose to add anything thereto that may by error be left out—watches, if you like.

A LEAF FROM PUBLIC RECORDS.

I have taken the trouble to examine the duplicates of the county, for 1872, as to the assessments of the members of this Council on their watches and occupation, and find the following as the result of that examination:

Ward.	Occupat'n.	Watches.
1st. Cohen, Josiah, atty.....	$150..	no watch
Gazzam, J. M. atty.....	200..	" "
Schild, F.....	200..	" "
2d. Arthurs, A., M. P.....	200..	" "

The announcement thus made created some merriment and not a little sensation at first, but gradually the peculiarity of the paper began to be appreciated, and,

Mr. MCCONWAY.—[iding to a point of order said, "that's entirely too personal. I don't think this Council ought to be bamboozled in that way."

President OLIVER.—I understood the gentleman to say that the information was obtained from public records.

Mr. NEGLEY.—That's so, sir. It's a public record.

President OLIVER.—Then I think it cannot be ruled out on the ground of personality.

Mr. COHEN.—Does it say "no watch" in the record.

Mr. NEGLEY.—No sir, but there is no return, and the inference is there is no watch.

Mr. MCCONWAY.—Well, it's approaching entirely too close to personalities. I object.

Mr. COHEN.—Oh, let him go on. Let's hear the fun.

Mr. NEGLEY then continued reading as follows:

Carroll, D. W. C.....	200..	1 gold watch.
Hauch, C., druggist.....	200..	no watch.
Mattern, J. C., drug't..	200..	1 gold watch.
2d. Fallon, B., atty.....	125..	no watch.
Galbath, B.....	"	" "
Sims, D.....	160	" "
4th. Follansbee, G.....	200	" "
Hare, J. H.....	150	" "
Verner, J.....	200..	1 gold watch.
5th. Patterson, R. H.....	100..	no watch.
Fender, T. A.....	75	" "
Riley, J. C.....	none	" "
6th. Bindley, E.....	100	" "
Meyer, H.....	150	" "
Moffit, John.....	none	" "

Mr. GEORGE MOFFITT.—I rise to a point of order. He says I've no occupation. That's not so. [Laughter.] I have an occupation and work at it every day squarely.

Mr. NEGLEY explained that there was a mistake. That the record mentioned John Moffitt. His had supposed that was the Councilman, but now found he was mistaken.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTS.

Mr. GAZZAM wanted to know what was the question before the house—that this list had reference to.

Mr. NEGLEY—It's part of my argument. (Laughter.)

Mr. COHEN.—Another point of order. Our rules forbid any member speaking in the aggregate longer than ten minutes on any question. The gentleman has spoken longer than that.

President OLIVER.—Really I don't know, as I have not timed him.

Mr. EVAN JONES.—We are in the majority here, and I think we ought to allow them all the time they want. We can pass this ordinance and don't let us cram them down. I move he be granted leave to proceed.

The motion was carried and

Mr. NEGLEY continued to read,

Price, P.....	100..	no watch
7th. Fleming, D. L.....	150..	" "
" J.....	100..	" "
Sprayer, F.....	150..	" "
8th. Kerr, Wm.....	100..	" "
Moore, Jos.....	75..	" "
McGimpsey, J. W.....	100..	" "
Liebler, A.....	200..	" "
Raible, P. N.....	200..	" "
Rush, M.....	200..	1 gold watch
10th. Cameron, S.....	150..	no watch
Lappan, J.....	100..	" "
11th. McCandless, A. G.....	200..	1 gold watch
Semple, J. Jr.....	125..	no watch
Oliver, H. W., Jr.....	400..	" "

President OLIVER—And I havn't one either. (Laughter).

Mr. NEGLEY continued and read until the close of the list.

12th. Roverman, H.....	200..	no watch
Kurtz, Jacob.....	200..	" "
McConway, Wm.....	200	" "
Neeson, J.....	100	" "
Young, R.....	200	" "
13th. Dickson, E.....	200	" "
Duff, C. P.....	none	" "
14th. Beymer, S.....	200..	1 gold watch
Eering, John.....	200..	no watch
Gray, John.....	none	" "
Jones, Thos.....	120	" "
15th. Arensberg, L.....	150	" "
Deitrich, S.....	125	" "
Ramsey, Wm.....	100	" "
16th. Morgan, H. S.....	100	" "
Watson, R.....	150	" "
17th. Campbell, J. W.....	none	no watch
Johns, L. E.....	100	" "
Moore, John.....	75	" "
18th. Darlington, R.....	150..	1 gold watch
Williams, H.....	300	no watch
19th. Allen, J. R.....	100	" "
Negley, R. H.....	200..	1 gold watch
20th. Negley, W. B.....	500..	1 gold watch
Baum, H. S.....	125	no watch
21st. Mosely, H.....	100	" "
Woolslayer, A. J.....	100	1 silver watch
22d. Barr, A. M.....	200..	2 gold watch
Sneathen, J. R.....	400..	1 gold watch
23d. Barker, Wm. Jr.....	200..	no watch
Kohne, F.....	none	" "

MR. NEGLEY CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. OLIVER.—(Mr. McCandless in the Chair.) I would ask the member from the Twentieth ward (Mr. Negley) if he can inform us what is the valuation of his property?

Mr. NEGLEY.—I do not know.

Mr. OLIVER.—I think it very strange that the gentlemen could collate statistics of the valuations of 66 members of council together with tabular statements of the State and county taxes, etc., and forget what taxes he paid on his homestead in August last. [Laughter.]

Mr. NEGLEY.—I really don't know. I just walked up and paid my taxes and never examined into the matter.

Mr. OLIVER.—Oh I don't dispute the gentleman's statement, but it seems remarkably strange.

Mr. MOFFITT.—[renewing the attack]—He says he pays no business tax. The man that says that tell's what's not so. (Laughter.)

The Chair explained that Mr. Negley had cleared up that mistake and Mr. Moffit was mollified.

Mr. GAZZAM.—I again ask the gentleman were the words "no watch" on the record, or was it blank.

Mr. NEGLEY.—It was blank, but—

Mr. GAZZAM.—Then I think this proceeding an outrage, and his interjected inferences on the record should never have been allowed.

The Chair.—He said it was a public record and he had a right to read that. But let him finish his speech.

Mr. NEGLEY, having gone over his list, said—"I had not time to examine in relation to the Select Councilmen, but have no doubt the duplicates would have exhibited as equally an interesting state of affairs. They should go home or else withdraw from their posith go home. I ask the chair to rule.

President OLIVER.—Upon the point the Chair would be—although it is a new question, which he never thought of before—that the matter rests entirely with the members themselves. They protest against this meeting, meaning perhaps that they consider it illegal. But they come here and take part in it. The Chair thinks that it is a matter with themselves, with Council and with the people as to their consistency but inasmuch as they are here, and are members, they are in order to participate. The point of order [which is not well taken.

Mr. GAZZAM then insisted upon his motion to suspend the rules to consider the ordinance.

Mr. NEGLEY renewed his objection and called the yeas and nays, which were sustained. The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Affairs, Arensberg, Bindley, Cohen, D. L. Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Jones, Kerr, Roverman, Kurtz, Liebler, Meyer, Moffit, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, Patterson, Pender, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Semple, Sloss, Sprayer, Verner, Young, President Oliver.—33.

Nays—Barker, Baum, Dickson, Johns, Kohne, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Woolslayer.—8.

So the motion was carried.

Further, the Twentieth ward pays taxes on more personal property to the State than any other ward in the city, as will be seen by the following table:

Wards.	*On Personal Property.*
20th. State tax.....	$366 44
22d. State tax.....	364 30
4th. State tax.....	315 29
19th. State tax.....	259 17
2d. State tax.....	257 08
21st. State tax.....	164 49
15th. State tax.....	136 01
23d. State tax.....	121 95
8th. State tax.....	124 91
14th. State tax.....	118 44

All the rest are below $100, and these figures are from the official return made by our county officers to the State the present year.

Mr. NEGLEY.—Now, I want to say, if these gentlemen are honest in—

Mr. COHEN.—I object. *That's* personal anyhow. [Laughter].

The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. COHEN.—The presumption of law is that we are all honest, even including Mr. Negley.

Mr. NEGLEY.—Well, I'd not talk longer. I will close by offering an amendment to strike out of the ordinance anything that would prevent the return assessors from requiring from taxable inhabitants all property and all subjects of taxation, with the true valuation thereof, and that all taxable inhabitants shall make full and complete returns.

The Clerk suggested that the amendment be put in writing, and Mr. Negley proceeded to do so.

PRESIDENT OLIVER'S REPLY.

President OLIVER now vacated his seat.—In changing places with Mr. McCandless—and gaining the chair said—

Mr. President, I object to this amendment and am astonished at the gentleman from the Twentieth ward.—A lawyer, whose business it is to prepare his cases with care and who generally does do it—a lawyer opposed to equalization coming in here, after long, exhaustive and careful preparation, and presenting the best argument we have yet heard in its favor, [laughter].

Mr. President—I had neither the time nor the ability to prepare a set speech of eight or ten pages like my learned friend from the Twentieth ward, nor did I expect to say a word in regard to this matter to-day. And indeed I would not have said anything at all, only my friend had not descended to such pecular tatics, the attacking of members of Council for not making returns, which they were never asked to make. Of course, in saying a word in reply to such an argument, I need not be expected to also descend to personalities, but I do it reluctantly and I must apologize to you and the house for so doing.

The matter of equalization has been agitated for years. We all know that our valuations for assessment purposes have all been wrong, and we have been anxious to see our way clear to fairly remedy the evil. And now we have a bill before us, discussed and passed by the Select Council, and requiring immediate action from us, as the Board of Revisors (if the bill becomes a law) must be chosen at the December election. I may say that, though I do not entirely agree with all the provisions of this bill, yet I will vote for it, as I believe the principle is correct, and the bill can be altered or amended to suit any desired modifications that time may show necessary. It is the best bill we can get now, and I think should be supported by every candid, fair minded Councilman. And I will try to give my reasons for supporting it.

It is well known,—and there are many members here who will bear me out in the statement,—that I warned the representative members from the outside wards in the Finance Committee, when the Appropriation ordinance was pending last year and the year before, that they were practically standing in their own light, and that unless their valuations were increased, so that they would pay as much *into* the City Treasury as they were asking to *take out* of it, for road and survey, and other improvements, they would suffer a decrease in their appropriations, and the necessary improvements which they clamored for would have to be stopped.

But as I said, this matter is not new,—it has been agitated for years. Some of you here will remember with what astonishment the Finance Committee received the books of the last Triennial assessments. Why the list was astounding. And here let me say Mr. President, that are parts of the old city that need equalization just as much as the new wards. Think of the Second ward returning a valuation of a million and a half! Why you could'nt buy the end of Smithfield street that's in the ward for twice that sum. And then there is the Twentieth ward; some of you may nor carry in your minds eye its boundaries. Its equal does not exist in the city or the State. The line commences on Penn avenue a short distance beyond the Cemetery, follows Broadway, East Liberty to Point Breeze, back again on Fifth avenue to near Oakland, bisected by the Pennsylvania road—with all these splendid means of access,—a noble domain, beautiful level land, containing within its limits some of the finest homes in the city—a fair share of business houses in the old East Liberty district—and *its* valuation is less than a half million dollars! Why to-day there are estates there that you couldn't buy one half of for that amount. And yet we have been laying out and keeping with other new roads, and to-day it is grid-ironed with water pipes, and they are now asking us to festoon it with lamp-posts. [Laughter.]

Now while we are in the Twentieth ward I desire to enlighten the member from the Twentieth ward (Mr. Negley). I would'nt refer to the matter except that the gentleman has led the way himself. He does not know. (Laughter). His residence Fifth avenue, as fine a location as there is in the city or country. His valuation is $1,350 and he pays *two thirds* on that; my house—and old one, built over thirty years ago—is not worth half what that is, and I pay *full* tax on that. (Laughter). Mine has not cost the city a five cents piece for years in the way of improvements around it. His property has cost several thousand. He has water pipes on the right and left of him, and gas lamps at every corner.

Mr. NEGLEY.—[Interrupting.] Does the city pay for gas pipes?

Mr. OLIVER.—It pays for the lamps and double the price for the gas that is paid in the old city. But I do not wish to single out the gentleman particularly—I'm sorry I have to be personal at all. He is really taxed high in comparison with some of his neighbors. There is land worth $20,000, around which we are daily spending large amounts of money with a valuation of only one hundred dollars per acre, and in many instances as low as $75. But the argument is made that this land is not productive, and a distinction should be made between productive and non-productive lands—between city property and rural property. Why, that distinction was made in the Consolidation Act, which provides that the rural districts shall pay one-third less than the city. Let us, then, have a *fair consideration*, and adhere to the original contract. It is a crying shame and an evidence of very bad management that we allow such a state of affairs to exist. Take an illustration of how the present method works. John Smith has an acre of land, valuation $100. He divides it into sixteen twenty foot lots. A workingman saves $100 to make a first payment on the purchase of one of these lots, and as soon as it gets in his name the *twenty foot lot* is valued at $100. He builds a small house on it, and $200 to $400 more is put on. That is the way it goes all through the new districts. As long as property is held in bulk it does not pay its share of taxes. Attempt to make homes for the people—the workingmen—who make the city what it is and the tax is increased on the same piece of property twenty fold. Why how is our city to grow under such injustice? It's a shame. We are standing to-day in our own light. We are offering a premium against progress and improvement. Those gentlemen who oppose this measure *may represent* the broad acres, but do not represent *the people*. This fight is between the mechanic, the workingman, the business man, the young clerk—the men who make the city what it is, the active spirits of this great hive of industry—between them and the great landholders and speculators, and the great estates which have been like a nightmare on the progress of the city for the last thirty years. [Great applause from the lobby and in the Council Chamber.]

THE ORDINANCE FINALLY PASSED.

Mr. NEGLEY then arose and read his amendment—which had been put in writing.

Mr. BAUM obtained the floor and was proceeding to discuss the question when

Mr. MCCONWAY said they might as well come to a vote at once, and therefore he called for the previous question.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, which was voted down.

The main question—the final passage of the ordinance was then put and carried. The yeas and nays being called with the following result.

Yeas—Affairs, Arensberg, Baum, Bindley, Cohen, Deitrich, D. L. Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, E. Jones, Kerr, Koverman, Kurtz, Liebler, Meyer, Moffitt, Joseph Moore John Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, Patterson, Pender, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Semple, Sloss, Sprayer, Verner, Young, President Oliver.—39.

Nays—Messrs. Barr, Barker, Dickson, Johns, Kohne, Mattern, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Williams, Woolslayer.—10.

The Chair announced the result which was hailed with applause by the lobby.

Mr. COHEN, as soon as order was restored, moved a reconsideration.

Several members who didn't understand this fine parliamentary point expressed surprise at this action, but the motion was seconded.

Mr. GAZZAM, who also seemed built up in his part, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried with singular unanimity.

[This partisan-like practice was adopted to head off any attempt from the opponents of the bill to move a reconsideration.]

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

Mr. MCCANDLESS said he had received the painful intelligence of the death of ex Governor Wm. F. Johnston. In consideration of the high position once held by the deceased, both socially and in municipal affairs, he thought it but proper that Councils should take some notice of his demise and attend the funeral.

Mr. GAZZAM moved that Council assemble at their hall this morning at ten o'clock and make arrangements to proceed to the funeral in a body. Carried. Council then adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCEVILLE STABBING AFFRAY.

Death of Mrs. Trich, who was Stabbed by her Husband—Coroner's Inquest.

Mrs. Jenny Trich, the young woman who was stabbed by her husband on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15th, died from her injuries on Saturday. It will be remembered that he came home late on that evening, and finding a constable, in the act of putting Patterson in the arm at the foot of the stairs, and then rushed up to his wife who was on the back porch, where he stabbed her severely in the back. The sheriff held an inquest in the case yesterday morning, and from the testimony of Mrs. Anna Wolf, a sister of deceased, it appeared that Patterson visited the house and passed the evening with Mrs. Trich and her sister on Mrs. Trich's invitation. It appears that Mr. Trich is a mate on a tow-boat and had not been at home for two weeks prior to the occurrence. While he was away some folks in Temperanceville wrote to him regarding his wife. In consequence of this he came home unexpectedly and watched around the house until after 9 o'clock P. M., when he attempted to get into the front door up stairs, he found it locked. Patterson went down to the back door and he also looked the door as he said, to go around to the front door. As he opened the front door Trich entered and stabbed him in the left arm, when Patterson knocked him down and ran away. He rushed up into the house, and as he came to the back porch he stabbed her between the shoulders, inflicting a severe wound.

Drs. Graham, Boggs and Hays attended her and yesterday made a post mortem examination. Both Drs. Graham and Hays say that the wound in her back did not cause her death, but that the opinion her death resulted from inflammation of the lungs, the wound having nothing to do with it. The wound was about half an inch in length and a quarter of an inch deep. The lung was collapsed and very much decased. The deceased had been in ill health for some time prior to this occurrence. Her husband was in the employ of Capt. Jas. Rees, and was married about six years. In accordance with the testimony of the physicians a verdict of "death from inflammation of the lungs" was rendered.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

The Fur Season at Hand. The Styles That Will be Worn—The Lowest Prices—Positively but One Price.

The fur season is here and the ladies are naturally looking around for the purpose of ascertaining where they the latest and best styles may be obtained at the lowest prices. The styles for the season are very beautiful and of such a character as to give the greatest satisfaction, being not only such as are best adapted to give warmth and comfort to the wearer, but they also add to the appearance and dress of the lady who wears them. In fact they will this season form such an important part of the fashionable lady's wardrobe that they will be absolutely essential. The most desirable and beautiful furs are the black marten and fine fur seal. The marten will be worn in muffs and boas, and will vary in grade and price from the lowest grades, which are very handsome, and dress in appearance, to the finest and most elegant goods suited to the means and tastes of the best dressed ladies in our metropolitan cities. The seal will be worn in muffs, boas, sacques and turbans. The furbans will be quite popular as a head dress for winter wear, and for comfort cannot be excelled. Mink sable will be the great staple and will be used in muffs, boas, Engenias and Berthas. The muffs will vary in size and have four to four and a half rings. Astrachan and Alaska furs will continue to maintain their place in the fashionable world. At the fur house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, our lady friends will find one of the most complete assortments of furs to select from which will compare favorably with those of any house in the country. All goods are marked down to the very lowest prices and the one price system is strictly enforced.

Mantels.

Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be bought elsewhere. No city in the country has so large a variety on hand and none sells lower. I will duplicate any bills at New York prices, carriage, &c. added. I have all advantages in their manufacture, viz., steam power to saw, rub and polish, and the only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam power is used to do all the above work. I am now putting together my new machinery for cutting out mouldings on fronts of Mantels—an entirely new machine. Such work has never been done before in any country by machinery. This will enable me to do work still cheaper, faster and better. Marble is and has been used for Mantels from time immemorial. The world has never been able to get a substitute equal to it yet. Slate, iron, wood and other kinds have been tried, but are now only used for inferior Mantels. Persons in want of good Mantels, Grates, Fronts and Fenders can get the best and cheapest at the old and reliable works, 319 and 321 Liberty street.

MWF. W. W. WALLACE.

The Great Headquarters

for clothing in Allegheny is the store of Messrs. H. Samuels, Nos. 45 & 47 Federal street, Allegheny. In this establishment may be found the best assorted stock of mens', boys', youths' and childrens' clothing in this section. Gents suits are sold from $10 all the way up. A fine black cloth suit may be had for from $20 to $40. Their stock of childrens' goods is very large and complete, and parents will find rare bargains at this house. If you want to get the best bargains patronize this reliable house.

Homestead Farm
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Allegheny City Property, on Lacock street, by Auction.

See McIlvaine's auction advertisement for particulars of the Executor's sale of the valuable property at the corner of Lacock street and Grey alley, in Fourth ward, Allegheny City. Its nearness to the South and East Parks of Allegheny City makes it a very desirable situation. The sale will be on the premises this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

**Wednesday, October